Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

August 24, 1959

Acetone Special Report Page 3

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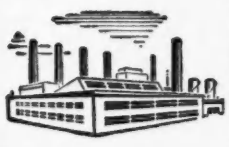
MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT 	High and rapid solubility.	Compatible in multivitamin formulae.	Economical, less time and labor in compounding.	No solubilizer needed.	Make clear solutions of 30 mg. or higher per ml. of water.	No special techniques required. Relieve technical department problems.
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Vol. 176 No. 8 30 Church St., New York 7, N.Y. August 24, 1959

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ACETONE OUTPUT AND SALES

Captive Use Means Chemical Use

	Output (Million Pounds)	Sales
1965	*924.5	*450.0
1960	*724.5	*324.0
1959	*690.0	*317.0
1958	610.6	*278.6
1957	650.8	329.4
1956	606.6	324.2
1955	538.8	291.4
1954	477.5	245.8

*Industry Estimate
Source: Tariff Commission

Acetone's Production Is Seen Passing Billion Pounds in '66 Without Much Pain or Strain

Acetone output should pass the billion-pound mark in 1966 with little pain or strain. This is the belief of industry observers, who point out that the figure will be almost double the 1956 total of 606 million pounds. On the surface, acetone's growth would seem about as exciting as that of the grass on your front lawn. But behind the plodding rise in production figures over the years lie foreign intrigue, domestic price wars, dislocations due to changing production processes, and shifting end-uses.

OPD Special Report

First of all: foreign intrigue. The birth pangs of the acetone industry in this country centered around a fermentation process developed by Dr. Chaim Weizmann, who used the royalties to champion the cause of the State of Israel.

Fate of Fermentation Acetone

And if the roots of fermentation acetone were steeped in foreign political machinations at its birth, it can be said that overseas political uncertainties are causing its strangulation now.

Not too long ago, there were three fermentation producers of acetone: Publicker Industries, Inc., Philadelphia; U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company, New York, a division of National Distillers & Chemical Corporation, and Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York.

But the political situation in Cuba has been so uncertain over the past few years that only Publicker is left as a full-time producer of acetone via fermentation. The Cuban molasses market has been so riled that CSC and USI have just about given up hope on butanol-acetone fermentation.

While outside sources rate Publicker's acetone capacity at 50 million pounds annually (the company has ten 500,000-gallon spheres in which it can ferment butanol and acetone) it is held unlikely that fermentation acetone output last year reached 10 million pounds.

The rise and fall of the fermentation route is only part of acetone's present picture. Where fermentation's capacity has been declining in the last three years, gains have been scored via the cumene-phenol route.

During the recent past, three producers have gone in for producing phenol from

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ACETONE EXPORTS

1965	0 million lbs.
1959	*8.3 million lbs.
1958	7.7 million lbs.
1957	7.6 million lbs.
1956	5.6 million lbs.
1955	3.9 million lbs.
1954	8.7 million lbs.
1953	9.2 million lbs.

*Industry Estimate
Source: Tariff Commission

Color Additives Bill of the Senate Is Likely to Sail Through Smoothly

The senate's color additives legislation is off dead center and moving again. The Hill bill, as predicted (OPD, 8/17/59), was approved by the senate labor and public welfare committee last week and, at press time, was due to be reported out momentarily. The measure (S 2179), which has remained non-controversial so far, is likely to have smooth sailing through the senate. The betting is that it will be cleared by the upper body before adjournment of the session, now expected before Labor Day, and sent on to the house.

Prospects in the house, however, are not so good. Its own color legislation—the Harris bill (HR 7624)—has yet to be taken up by the health and safety subcommittee. This measure has one basic difference from the senate version: the hotly-contested Delaney cancer amendment.

Industry, FDA Agree on Delaney Clause

Industry is set against the provision. And Food & Drug Administration, it's now reported, would be happy to see it go. Rep. James J. Delaney, of New York, who inserted the clause in the food additives law, shows no signs of backing off from his previous position.

Faced with this apparent deadlock, the house group may decide to put the whole matter off to the fall. It may well feel that hearings will be needed before it can make any try at reconciling the conflicting viewpoints.

As passed by the senate committee last week, the Hill bill contains two major changes from the original draft.

- The Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare can now regard any color additive as safe if it has already been cleared under the food additives law.
- The HEW Secretary may now waive

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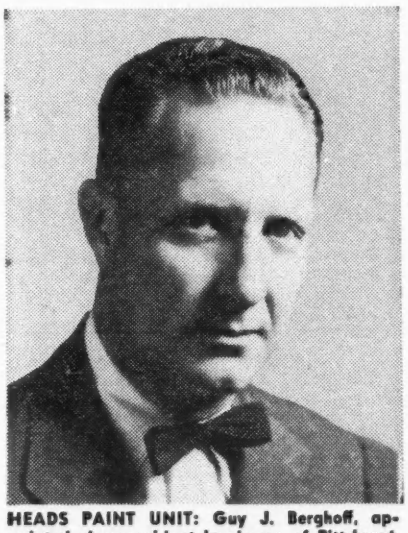

HEADS PAINT UNIT: Guy J. Berghoff, appointed vice-president in charge of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company's paint division. He succeeds C. Robert Fay, who died last month.

Stauffer to Double Its Thiol Potential

Stauffer Chemical Company is going to boost its thiol (p-chlorothiophenol) output by 50 percent. The New York chemical maker last week completed plans for construction of a new unit at Henderson, Nev., that will double its capacity for this material.

At the same time the firm announced completion of expansion of its mesyl chloride capacity at the Chauncey, N. Y., facility.

According to Stauffer, the new Hender-

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Acetic Expansion Hike Completed By Celanese

Celanese Corporation of America has completed a "multi-million dollar" expansion of its acetic acid facility at Pampa, Tex. The New York chemical maker has nearly doubled capacity of that unit through the move.

According to Richard W. KixMiller, president of Celanese Chemical Company, an affiliate, the expansion is a step in a "long-range plan to diversify, upgrade and expand production."

Citric Acid Installation Going Up at Fieldboro, N. J.

A $2.5 million citric acid plant is being built by Bzura Chemical Company at Fieldsboro, N. J.

This disclosure was made last week when Bzura Chemical filed a registration statement with Securities & Exchange Commission on $2.4 million of first mortgage bonds, 6½ percent series due 1979, and 240,000 shares of common stock.

Bzura Chemical was formed in March at Keyport, N. J., and is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Bzura, Inc., a producer of fumaric acid and related chemical products.

The company has also obtained a bank loan for $500,000 to help cover construction costs. Other funds have come in from individual investors and the parent concern, Bzura, Inc.

AP&C Begins Adding To Chlorate Capacity

American Potash & Chemical Corporation has begun an expansion to beef up output at its big sodium chlorate plant at Aberdeen, Miss. According to the Los Angeles chemical maker, the project, which will represent an investment of about $1.25 million, will boost capacity at Aberdeen from 15,000 tons per year to 22,500 tons.

Completion has been scheduled for October of next year.

Capacity of the Aberdeen plant combined with that of American Potash's Henderson, Nev., facility will exceed 50,000 tons of sodium chlorate per year which, the firm claims, will make it the world's largest producer.

Primary use for the product is to bleach pulp and paper used in boxes, bags and wrappings. It also is used in weed killers and cotton defoliants.

The facility can be further expanded

—Continued on page 37

ELECTED TO HIGH POST: Alfred E. Van Wirt, chosen executive vice-president of Imperial Color Chemical & Paper Corporation, Glens Falls, N.Y. He had been vice-president since 1953.

Chemical Men Are Bumping Along Rough Copper Trail

Copper, lead and zinc are riding the rough trail blazed last month by the steel industry, and chemical men find themselves going along for a bumpy ride.

Members of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers walked off the job at seventeen units of American Smelting & Refining Company late last week and cut the nation's copper supply down to a trickle. According to one source, output was off 75 percent. Lead was cut 50 percent, zinc output was substantially reduced.

Earlier in the week the mine workers struck at four plants owned by Phelps Dodge Corporation and also at mines, smelters and refineries of Anaconda Company.

The union had already closed down units of Kennecott Copper Corporation and Magma Copper Company the week previous.

The Asarco strike is the final move in the union's announced plan to shut down most of the domestic mining and processing industry if no contract agreements were signed to replace those that expired on June 30.

Chemical men, already hurting in a number of places from the steel strike, are going to take a further beating at the hands of the copper development.

In the East, where copper smelters buy nearly all of their sulfuric acid from outside sources (in the West most of the acid is captive) sulfuric makers are faced with

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Tax Incentives Bill Leaps A Major Hurdle in Congress

The complex tax incentives bill (HR 5), aimed at getting chemical and other companies to step up their investments abroad, has passed a major hurdle. The house ways and means committee has given the measure its tentative okay. The draft approved last week contains a number of changes from the original version submitted by Rep. Hale Boggs of Louisiana and appears to be the end-product of a lot of give-and-take. The tax benefits sanctioned go somewhat beyond what the administration would have liked, but are something less than what was wanted by either the author or the chemical industry.

Because a good deal of work needs to be done on the wording of the legislation, it seems almost certain to be put over to the next session.

Bill Must Be Shaped Up

Before the house committee can formerly report-out the measure, its staff will first have to whip the bill into its final form. A vote by the entire house is not expected until after congress reconvenes in January. Thus, the senate is not likely to take up the matter before 1960.

Here are some of the key features of the bill as approved by the house committee:

- US firms will be permitted to set up special subsidiaries to be known as Foreign Business Corporation to handle overseas operations. These foreign units will not have to pay US income tax until their earnings are brought to the United States.
- Qualifying for this tax-deferral privilege will be all companies engaged in a trade or business in a foreign country or with a permanent establishment there.

(The treasury had wanted this benefit limited to concerns operating in underdeveloped countries. What's more, it felt that the benefits should be denied to any company getting more than half its income from export operations. The original Boggs bill would have made the tax-deferral available to any type of company.)

- A concern cannot qualify for a tax-

—Continued on page 38

Bones in New Africa Losing Their Meaning

Bones, which used to be adornments in the Africa of old, may be the jumping-off point for a phase of the Dark Continent's chemical industry.

A Nigerian firm—Nigerian Import & Export Agency, Ltd.— is looking around for some US help ($) in the construction of a bone-crushing plant in Lagos.

The firm, which is already in the export-import business in several European and African markets, sees a growing demand for bone products—crushed bone and bone meal.

Nigeria exported 4,204 long tons of bones in 1958.

Cyanamid of Canada Sets Nitric Acid Unit

American Cyanamid Company's Canadian subsidiary has awarded contracts for construction of what it calls the biggest single nitric-acid unit in that country. According to Cyanamid of Canada, Ltd., the facility will be built on the site of Cyanamid's Welland plant near Niagara Falls, Ontario.

The plant has been slated by Cyanamid to have a capacity of 190 tons daily and will be used to augment the firm's existing nitric acid production at Welland.

Ammonia used in the manufacture will be supplied by an expanded and modernized plant at the Welland site that was previously announced, Cyanamid says.

Completion of construction is scheduled for spring of next year.

Contracts for construction were awarded to Arthur G. McKee & Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto. The design to be incorporated will be based on process information furnished by Friedrich Uhde GmbH of Dortmund, Germany.

Additive Hike Confirmed

Producers last week confirmed the fact that prices of cresyl diphenyl phosphate, gas additives grade, will be advanced on contract October 1 or whenever existing contracts expire. Checking out the trade, OPD found, however, that all makers did not revise spot prices August 17, as was indicated in an earlier report (OPD 8/17/59).

Reichhold-Beckacite A. G. New Name of Austrian Firm

Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., has picked up some strength in middle-Europe.

According to the White Plains, N. Y., chemical maker, the Austrian government has returned Beckacite Resin, Ltd., to its owners and the Vienna-headquartered firm has been converted into a publicly-owned company under the name of Reichhold-Beckacite A.G.

This move, Reichhold says, brings to nineteen the number of foreign countries in which the firm has affiliated or associated companies producing the firm's line of materials.

Expansion is already in the works for Reichhold-Beckacite A.G. and will include modernization of existing facilities and boost in capacity.

In addition, new types of synthetic resins and basic chemicals will be produced, it was added. Also, a new research laboratory will be established.

The Week's Price Changes

Carnauba Wax, Sandalwood Oil, Vanilla Beans Advanced. Isobutyl Alcohol, Mercury, Spearmint Oil Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Carnauba wax, No. 1, yellow, 1c. per lb. (p. 62).
Clove leaf oil, 7c. per lb (p. 56).
Coconut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 62).
Copra, $5 per ton (p. 62).
Cottonseed oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 62).
Refd., ¼c. per lb. (p. 62).
Linseed meal, expeller, $2 per ton (p. 62).
Linseed oil, 3/10c. per lb. (p. 62).
Sandalwood oil, 25c. per lb. (p. 56).
Soybean meal, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 62).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Tin, straits metal, 1c. per lb. (p. 33).
Tin, salts, ½c. to 3/5c. per lb. (p. 33).
Tung oil, ½c. per lb. (p. 62).
Vanilla beans, Madagascar, 7c. per lb. (p. 56).
Mexican wholes, 75c. per lb. (p. 56).
Mexican cuts, $1.25 per lb. (p. 56).

Prices Reduced

Corn oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 62).
Refd., ⅛c. per lb. (p. 62).
Dried blood, New York, 25c. per unit-ton (p. 39).
Greases, ½c. per lb. (p. 62).
Isobutyl alcohol, 1c. per lb. (p. 47).
Mercury, $2 per flask (p. 33).
Molasses, New Orleans, ¼c. per gal. (p. 47).
Peanut meal, $2.50 per ton (p. 62).
Peanut oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 62).
Refd., ½c. per lb. (p. 62).
Ocotea cymbarum, 1c. per lb. (p. 56).
Spearmint oil, 10c. per lb. (p. 56).
Tallow, inedible, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 62).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100—1949 average)

Aug. 21, 1959	Aug. 14, 1959	Aug. 22, 1958
109.40	109.42	108.73

Potash Sales Jump 17 Percent

Agricultural potash deliveries for North America during the fertilizer year—July, 1958 to June, 1959—took a 17 percent upswing over the previous year. This is according to data just released by the American Potash Institute and compiled from information of the eight US potash producers. According to the institute's survey, some 3,968,323 tons of salts containing an equivalent of 2,325,485 tons K_2O were delivered by the US producers during the fertilizer year.

Continental United States took 2,166,458 tons K_2O; Canada, 98,857 tons; Cuba, 14,682 tons; Puerto Rico, 22,218 tons; and Hawaii, 23,270 tons K_2O, the survey reports. These figures include imports of 252,299 tons K_2O for this period, an increase of 7 percent.

Exports to other countries were 236,395 tons K_2O, an increase of nearly 28 percent. Deliveries of potash for non-agricultural purposes amounted to 141,282 tons K_2O, an increase of over 18 percent, it was pointed out.

Total deliveries for all purposes were 4,591,601 tons of salts containing an equivalent of 2,703,162 tons K_2O, an increase of 18 percent in salts and K_2O over the last year.

Illinois with 233,434 tons K_2O was the leading state for deliveries followed in order by Indiana, Ohio, Georgia, Florida, and Virginia. Deliveries do not necessarily correspond to consumption in a given state.

Muriate of potash was the principal grade, the institute reports, comprising

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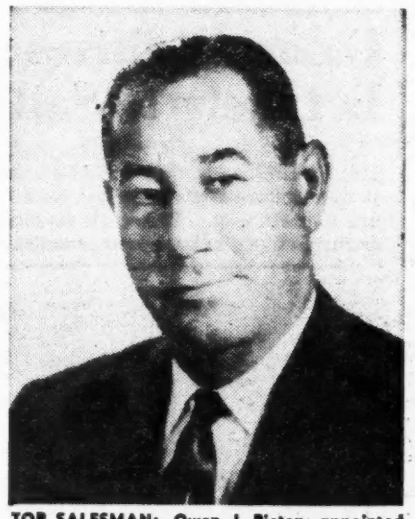

TOP SALESMAN: Owen J. Picton, appointed director of sales for Ives-Cameron Company, a division of American Home Products Corporation. He had previously been with G. D. Searle & Co.

Sulfuric Acid Facility Nearing Finish in India

A new sulfuric acid plant is expected to be in operation at Bhilai, India, within the next few months, according to the Information Service of India. The facility will produce about 12,000 tons of acid a year.

The acid will be used to make ammonium sulfate from ammonia, returned as a byproduct from cokeoven gases. The sulfate unit is also expected to be ready by fall.

Foote Prepares to Build

Foote Mineral Company, Philadelphia, has broken ground for its new $2.2 million research and engineering building near Exton, Pa. The new unit will house the firm's research and development department, central engineering department and will provide administrative offices for the production department.

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NAMED IN NEW DIVISION: Charles E. Farnsworth, appointed product manager for plastics, a new post in the product management department of Enjay Company, New York.

California Chemical Jumping Into Maleic

Plans for what is described as the west's first maleic anhydride plant have been completed by California Chemical Company, a subsidiary of Standard Oil Company of California. According to Fred Powell, president of the firm, the multi-million dollar unit will have a capacity of 20 million pounds annually.

To be built at Standard's refinery at Richmond, Calif., the new unit has been slated for completion by mid-1960.

Marketing of the plant's output will be carried on by California Chemical's industrial chemical subsidiary, Oronite Chemical Company.

While part of the new plant's production will be processed into other chemicals sold by Oronite and by California Spray-Chemical Corporation, another Standard subsidiary, the capacity of the unit will be sufficient to serve fully requirements of Oronite customers throughout the west and east of the Mississippi, Mr. Powell said.

Feedstock for the new plant will be benzene, which the company now produces in quantity.

Maleic anhydride is a chemical intermediate widely employed in production of plastics for boats, auto bodies and household appliances, high-grade paints, textile wetting agents, and agricultural chemicals.

Oronite, which operates in the field of industrial chemicals, is already a major marketer of phthalic anhydride and isophthalic acid, both of which are used for similar purposes as maleic anhydride. California Spriy is one of the country's leading manufacturers and marketers of agricultural chemicals.

Southern Oxygen Signs Contract With Spencer

Southern Oxygen Company, Washington, D. C., has signed a sales and distribution pact with Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., to market the liquid argon output of Spencer's Vicksburg, Miss., plant.

Large bulk argon liquid storage stations are being installed at points around the eastern region from which liquid argon deliveries can be made.

Approximately 3.5 million cubic feet of argon per month, will be produced and sold through compressed gas manufacturers and distributors, as well as direct to large bulk consumers, the firm points out.

Titanium Dioxide Horse-Pond? World Capacity Seen Galloping To 961,000 Metric Tons by '60

Are we facing a horse-pond of titanium dioxide? World capacity will amount to 961,000 metric tons at the beginning of 1960, and the end of the coming year will see at least a million tons of TiO_2 available on the world market. This is the conclusion drawn by the German chemical trade magazine, *Chemische Industrie*, from its most recent survey of the market position of the white pigment.

Demand for titanium dioxide has climbed in line with general industrial development, the magazine notes, but with the booming increase in capacities, consumption cannot keep step.

The moment is not too far off, the magazine comments, when topheavy producers' supplies will be strongly felt. This has already been the case in some instances in the last six months.

American Producers' Comment

Industry sources here concede that there is a growing over-capacity—but not an oversupply. Further, they note no weakness in the domestic market.

The overseas picture, they point out, is going just as had been expected: owing to construction of facilities abroad, there has been a decline in orders for export. This situation is expected to continue.

Capacity in Great Britain and Western Europe will jump from 155,000 metric tons to 270,000 metric tons between 1957 and 1960, *Chemische Industrie* reports.

Potential outside the area will jump from a '57 level of 503,800 to a 1960 total of 691,100 metric tons.

Hence, capacity in the entire world will increase to 961,000 metric tons at the beginning of next year from 658,000 metric tons at the beginning of 1957—about 50 percent.

Going up at this time are the following capacities, slated to be completed in 1961:

Great Britain	10,000 m.t. year
Finland	16,000 m.t. year
South Africa	12,000 m.t. year

Moreover, it is known that the Soviet Union has taken licenses from Japan, France and Italy for the construction of titanium dioxide facilities. Further, Czechoslovakia is expanding its capacity from 3,000 metric tons a year to 20,000

—*Continued on page* 38

Interstate Tax Legislation Gains Ground in Senate

The senate last week passed a bill (S 2542) curbing the rights of the states to tax income of interstate companies.

As approved by the senate, the measure is almost identical to one (HR-450) which was also cleared last week by the the house judiciary committee. The difference between the two lies in the approach to the problem.

The senate bill makes companies immune to state taxes if their representatives in the taxing state are merely salesmen who go after new business simply to route orders from customers to the supplying firms.

The house bill permits states to levy a tax on the income of an interstate corporation only if the concern keeps an office of some sort in the taxing state.

The senate bill originally applied to companies which maintained offices in a state primarily for sales purposes. However, this provision was knocked out of

—*Continued on page* 36

Emery Industries to Expand

Emery Industries, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, has completed plans for a $6 million expansion program that will give a strong boost to its chemical capacity. To be increased "several fold" under the expansion will be azelaic and pelargonic acids from oleic acid by ozone oxidation.

AID TO VICE-PRESIDENT: James Campbell, appointed assistant to the vice-president of Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical Corporation, New York. He will be at Solvay's New York offices.

Air Separation Unit Is Going Up in West

Air Reduction Pacific Company is doing something about the growing demand for liquid oxygen, nitrogen and argon on the west coast. Last week the San Francisco-headquartered firm awarded a contract to American Messer Corporation for construction of a new 30-ton-per-day air separation plant in Richmond, Calif.

Air Reduction Pacific, a subsidiary of Air Reduction Corporation, New York, says the unit will serve the San Francisco-Oakland area and outlying districts.

The west coast firm points out that the move reflects "the need for greater capacities to meet the growing demand for these products in the industrial and missile fields."

Construction has already begun on the new unit and it is expected to be on stream late this year.

Fertilizer Makers Shower Affections on TVA Process

Tennessee Valley Authority's continuous ammoniator got a big play last year from US fertilizer makers.

According to the government agency, some forty royalty-free licenses were issued during the last fiscal year (July, 1958-June, 1959) bringing the total to 184 licenses issued to 148 manufacturers. Of this total, TVA says, 60 percent of the licenses are for use of the continuous ammoniator or for the manufacture of the equipment needed in the process.

In the current issue of its weekly newsletter, TVA points out that eighty-six licenses have been granted for use of the process; and twenty-one to manufacture the equipment.

The continuous ammoniator, Installed

—*Continued on page* 70

Boron Fuel Kayo Blow to Congress, Industry as Well

The chemical industry isn't the only one upset over the Pentagon's decision to wash out its high-energy fuels program. It now appears that the house committee on science and astronautics is also nettled by the action.

What's more, the committee means to look into the matter and find out why the move was made. Rep. Overton Brooks of Louisiana, chairman of the committee, says that hearings may be held at some future date, possibly this session.

What the Bother Is

This, says Rep. Brooks, is what bothers the house group:

"It is reported that the air force and navy based their decision, in part at least, on the ground that they had no further requirement for the project.

"Our committee is interested in determining why it took the services five years and some $200 million to determine they had no requirement for the fuel."

The congressman says he understands that the National Aeronautics & Space Administration is still interested in high-energy fuels.

In support, he points to a report on NASA activities made to congress earlier this year by President Eisenhower in which it was stated:

"Research and development in high-energy fuels for air-breathing engines continues to be a high-priority program in which NASA and other government agencies are cooperating."

One of the things the house committee would like to know is what NASA means to do now that the services have dumped their high-energy fuels program.

Hardest hit by the Pentagon's death blow to the HEF program are Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, and Callery Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Olin Mathieson built and operated for the air force a $45 million fuels plant at Model City, N. Y. Callery ran a $38 million facility for the navy at Muskogee, Okla.

Chemical Sales Forecast: 5-10 Percent Gain in '59

Chemical sales will be 5 to 10 percent higher this year than in 1958, Business and Defense Services Administration predicts. The agency expects chemical sales for 1959 to top $24 billion.

Sales during the first quarter of this year were over $5.8 billion. Those in March were just under the $2-billion level, a substantial gain over the same month last year.

BDSA finds that chemical production is in approximate balance with sales, so that inventories changed little during the first quarter of the year.

The Federal Reserve Board index for chemical and allied products reached 200 in March, following the upward trend of about a year.

Chemical foreign trade trended upward during the first quarter of 1959, imports increasing more than exports percentage-wise.

MEMO TO OPD READERS:

OPD's next edition -- the 1959 Chemical Buyers Directory Issue -- will be mailed to subscribers this week.

An 1800-page bound volume, the Buyers Directory is a comprehensive listing of suppliers for some 8,000 different chemicals and related process materials.

Next Monday's issue (August 31) will be in OPD's regular format.

FDA to Get $2.8 Million More Next Fiscal Year

It's official now that Food and Drug Administration will have $2,883,000 more for its operations next fiscal year. President Eisenhower signed the appropriation for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare last week and FDA's share will be $13.8 million.

HEW received a whopping $3.45 billion for fiscal 1960, as against $3.24 billion for 1959. Much of the increase will go to the National Institutes of Health for stepped-up medical research.

In fact, NIH has gotten so much more money that Mr. Eisenhower singled this fact out in a statement announcing his approval of the appropriation.

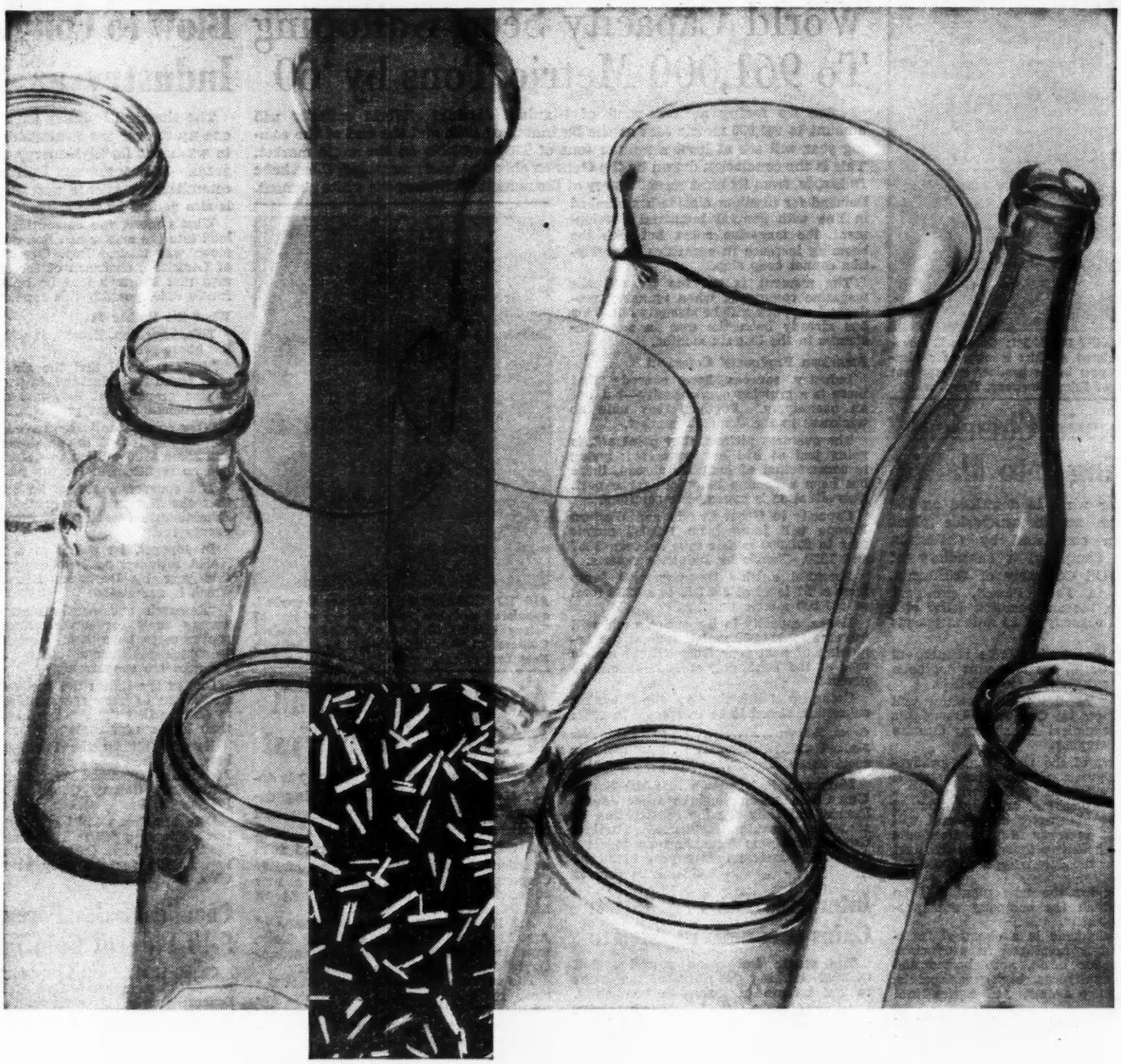
The Chief Executive pointed out that NIH has received a four-fold boost in appropriations in the last six years. Next fiscal year it will get another hike—from $294 million to $400 million—or 36 percent in a single year.

He said he was signing the appropriation despite some misgivings about this staggering increase, pointing out that it caused him concern for three reasons:

- Such a steep rise might lower the quality of the research projects supported by an increasing flow of grant applications more rapidly than the procedure for their careful appraisal can be effectively applied.
- It might cause too great a diversion into research of the manpower and other resources needed for equally vital teaching and medical practice.
- It might result in the substitution of federal funds for non-federal support of medical research and training, and discourage further expansion of such support.

These effects, he said, can "work against

—*Continued on page* 61



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OPD REPORTS ON DYESTUFFS

How 1959 Business Is Shaping Up

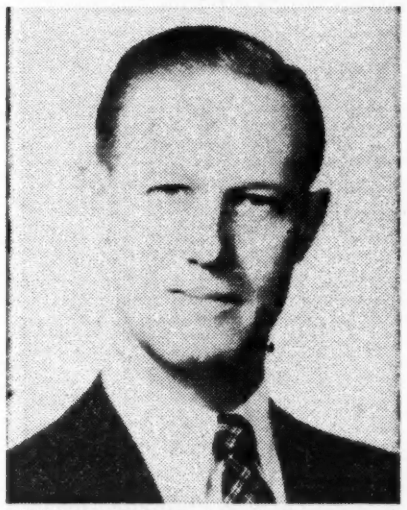
	Second Quarter Sales
Acid Dyes	$6,226,653
Basic Dyes	3,384,165
Mordant Dyes	2,170,429
Solvent Dyes	1,560,440
Vat Dyes	10,912,567
Total	$24,254,254

OPD's report of sales value is based on figures supplied by producers representing more than 80 percent of domestic output of the above dyestuff classes. The figure for acid dyes includes pre-metallized dyestuffs.

Cyanamid Is Getting Set to Hypo A Revolution in Meat Packing Field

A revolution in the meat packaging field may lie at the end of a hypodermic needle. American Cyanamid Company has been working on a meat preservative process involving direct injection into animals at the slaughterhouse. The New York firm while waxing vague about just how ready the process is for marketing, is preparing itself to beard the Food and Drug Administration lion. However, Cyanamid does say that its scientists are enthusiastic about their development.

Just what this means is that central prepackaging of red meats may not be too far off.



DIVISION MANAGER: James L. Oberg, named general manager of the newly-formed metals and minerals division of Metal & Thermit Corporation, New York.

What Process Will Do

The way one Cyanamid researcher sees it, "the recently-completed tests indicate antibiotics extend freshness time sufficiently to make such streamlined marketing a reality."

The tests he specifically spoke of were conducted with the company's "Acronize" chlortetracycline, and involved spraying technics with solutions containing the antibiotic.

Spray technic has already been successfully used commercially with fowl and some fish.

Cyanamid's studies have taken a revolutionary turn, however, in developing the process to inject a solution of "Acronize"

—Continued on page 41

Sun Buys Paint Firm

Sun Chemical Corporation, New York, has bought Pennsylvania Color & Chemical Company, Doylestown, Pa. The purchase was for an undisclosed amount of money. Pennsylvania color is a manufacturer of pigment dispersions.

Revlon Buys Bressard, Is in Hair Coloring Field

Revlon, Inc., is going into the hair coloring business.

Last week the New York firm announced the purchase of Bressard Hair Products Corporation and its affiliate, Bressard Distributors, Inc., also of New York. The purchased firm makes "Bressard Tiera" hair coloring and hair conditioning products, and distributes them to beauty salons for professional use.

According to trade observers, Revlon had been shopping for a hair coloring acquisition for some time.

Maleic Hydrazide Fires Up Naugatuck Hopes for Bonanza In Tobacco-Growing Areas

Maleic hydrazide is firing up the hopes of Naugatuck Chemical for a business bonanza among tobacco growers. Unless the Department of Agriculture dashes cold water on the whole thing, the United States Rubber Company division appears to have a winner in "MH-30," its trade name for the growth inhibitor. Developed by the Naugatuck, Conn., concern in 1947, maleic hydrazide is now being used by farmers in about 15 percent of all tobacco-growing areas to control suckering or bolting.

Used commercially on flue-cured tobacco since 1956 and on burley since 1957, maleic hydrazide is reported to be very effective in fighting the tendency of plants to send off suckers or small vines after they have reached maturity.

Suckers Drain Off Plant's Vigor

These suckers drain off the vigor of the plants and add no good tobacco growth. In the past, suckers have been cut off by hand, a tedious and expensive operation.

Maleic hydrazide, however, can be applied with any type sprayer and with any type help. This, says Naugatuck, gives it quite an edge over hand-suckering:

- It cuts the cost of cultivating tobacco by "mechanizing" the back-breaking job of manual suckering.
- It eliminates the need for expensive and hard-to-get labor.
- It prevents leaf and stalk damage that usually occurs when inexperienced labor is used for suckering.
- It increases average tobacco yields 10 to 15 percent through effective control of sucker growth.

But—and it's a big one—there are many in the tobacco trade who feel that maleic hydrazide threatens the quality of burley tobacco.

Domestic and export buyers are reported to have made it very clear that they will not buy tobacco treated with maleic hydrazide. They contend that the quality of the cured leaf is low and that the tobacco gives a different taste to the cigarette.

What's more, they're worried about the USDA. Will it downgrade maleic-hydrazide-treated tobacco, as was done some time ago on several high-yield varieties?

USDA has five grades of tobacco: choice, fine, good, low and non-descrip-

—Continued on page 70

Textile Fibers Topic Set By CMRA For Meeting

"Textile Fibers—Yesterday and Tomorrow" will be the theme of the Chemical Market Research Association conference slated to be held September 20-22 at the Williamsburg Inn and Lodge, Williamsburg, Va.

Included in the program will be an analysis of present markets for textile fibers, forecasts of future markets, and a discussion of the special marketing and market research technics required by the new fibers.

Also on the program will be a panel discussion of the "New Fiber Market Spectrum — Polyamides, Acrylics, Polyesters."

CMRA Memorial Reward recipient Sidney D. Kirkpatrick will give an address

—Continued on page 70

HEADS FOREIGN UNIT: Rossiter L. Seward, jr., appointed director of the international division of Endo Laboratories, Richmond Hill, N.Y.

Casein, Hemlock Bills Are Passed in House

Casein may be brought into this country duty-free for another three years under a bill (HR 7465) passed by the house last week. Hemlock extract for tanning will carry no tariff impost until September 28, 1960, under another house-approved measure (HR 6579). Both pieces of legislation were sent on to the senate.

In a third tariff-suspension action (HR 6368) the house okayed duty-free imports of pumice stone to be used in making concrete masonry products. This bill, too, was forwarded to the upper body.

Rep. Wilbur D. Mills of Arkansas, chairman of the house ways and means

—Continued on page 37

Pollution Measure Pushed; Chemical Industry Favorite

The house interstate and foreign commerce committee last week favorably reported HR 7476, the measure which the chemical industry thinks is the best of five air pollution bills in the congressional hopper.

The legislation, authored by Rep. Kenneth A. Roberts, of Alabama, amounts to a simple two-year extension of the present law.

Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists, annual meeting, Shoreham Hilton hotel, Washington, D. C., October 7-9.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., September 13-18.

American Coke & Coal Chemicals Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 19-20.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, St. Paul, Minn., September 27-30.

American Oil Chemists Society, fall meeting, Statler-Hilton hotel, Los Angeles, September 28-30.

American Pesticide Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 16-17.

Armed Forces Chemical Association, annual meeting, Statler-Hilton hotel, Washington, D. C., September 10-11.

Association of American Feed Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 14-15.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, annual symposium, Shelburne hotel, New York, October 27.

Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 12-14.

Canadian Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting and conference, Chateau Frontenac, Quebec City, Que., Canada, September 20-23.

Chemical Industries Exposition, New York Coliseum, New York, November 30-December 4.

Chemical Market Research Association, resort meeting, Williamsburg Lodge and Inn, Williamsburgh, Va., September 21-22.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 7-9.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Sagamore hotel, Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y., September 17-20.

Electrochemical Society, Deshler-Hilton hotel, Columbus, Ohio, October 18-22.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., August 30-September 2.

Federation of Paint & Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 22-24.

Gordon Research Conferences: "Instrumentation," Colby Junior College, New London, N. H.; "Statistics in Chemistry and Chemical Engineering," New Hampton School, New Hampton, N. H.; "Photonuclear Reactions," Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., August 24-28.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Sheraton Lick hotel, French Lick, Ind., October 21-23.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual convention, Kiel Auditorium, St. Louis, Mo., September 20-24.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual convention, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 19-21.

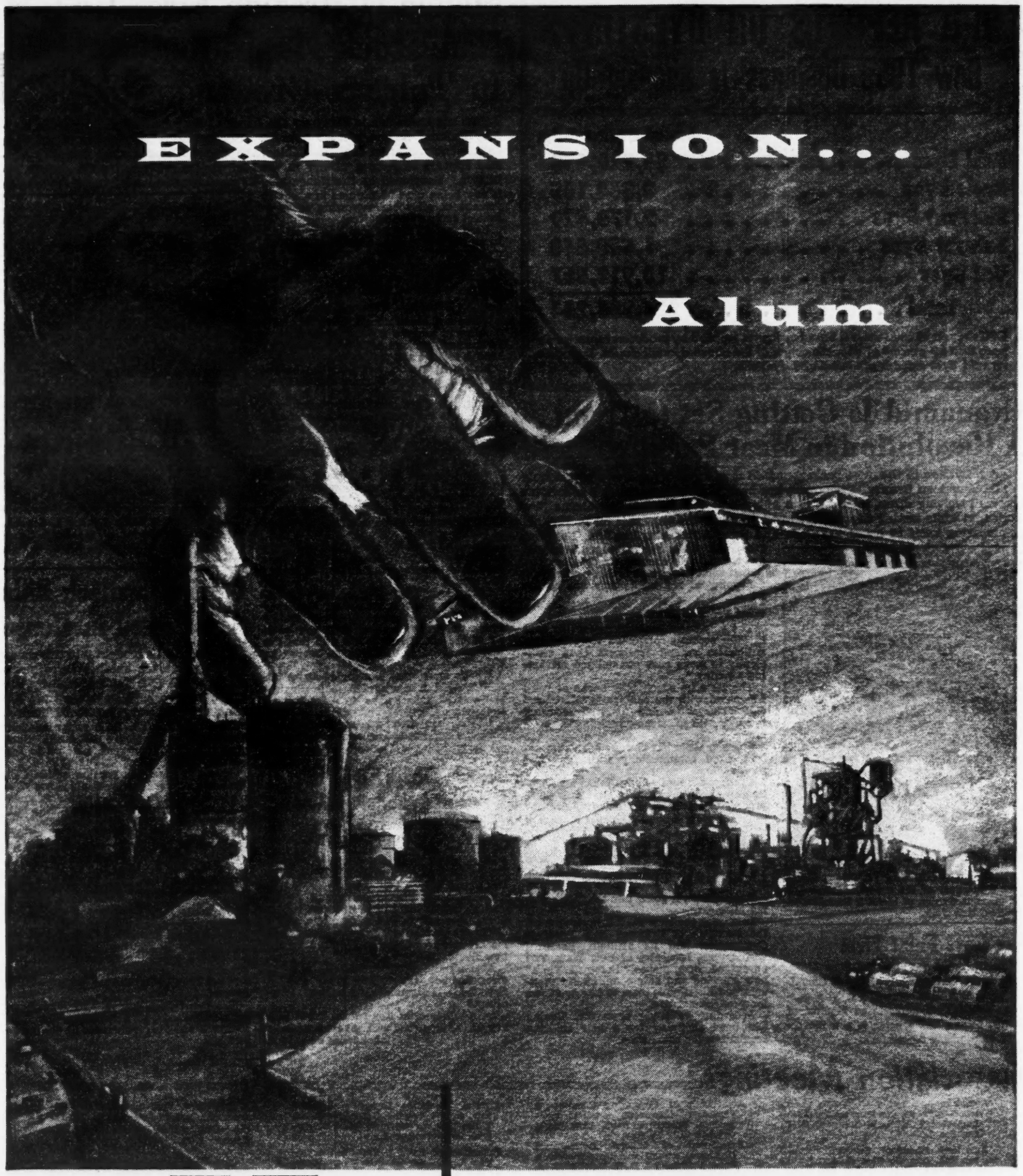
National Pest Control Association, annual convention, Buena Vista hotel and motel, Biloxi, Miss., October 19-22.

Paint Industries' Show, sponsored by Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 20-24.

Parenteral Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 14-16.

Society of the Plastics Industry, midwest section conference, French Lick Sheraton hotel, French Lick, Ind., September 10-11; New England section conference, Wentworth-by-the-Sea, Portsmouth, N. H., October 1-2.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, September 15.



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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, August 21 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns ..... lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99% dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs. c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½ - —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld, lb. .33½ - —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .36½ - —
USP, bbls, 225-lb dms any quantity lb. .79 - —
100-lb dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, cont or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs. 22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. ... 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, cbys., dlvd ..... 100 lbs. 31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½ - —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. .. lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12½ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .08½ - —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .43 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, 200-lb. dm., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.22 - —
100-lb. dm., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.24 - —
Acetophenone, cns., dms. ..... lb. .42 - 1.30
Tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37¼ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .35 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, 1,000-lb. lots, frt., adjusted lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots, dms., same basis lb. 1.55 - 1.63
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse. ..... lb. .24½ - .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63½ - —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (20-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), 250-lb. bbls., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .55¼ - —
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½ - —
tanks frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .37 - —

Acids

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works .lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .51¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Acrylamide, dms., t.l., f.o.b. works, lb. .58 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .60 - —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .99 - —

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bicarbonate

Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald .... lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .27 - —
Adeps lanae (see lanolin).
Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.10 - —
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms lb. 2.40 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., 100-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works lb. 5.25 - —
dms., 1-99 lbs., same basis .... lb. 10.00 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .28 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .99 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.04 - —

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aletris root, bgs. ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb 2.38 - —
Alkali blue, toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls. same basis. lb 1.35 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20% dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 6.55
2½% dms. frt. alld. ..... lb. .95 - 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l. dlvd. ... lb. .32½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb. cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs. works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. .. lb. .17½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.45
NF, bots. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.30
sweet, USP, cns., dms. ..... lb. .75 - 1.30
Aloe, Cape, cs. ..... lb. .35 - .40
powd., cs. ..... lb. .60 - .65
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb. .60 - .70
powd., kgs. ..... lb. .80 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. .... lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene)
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾ - .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100-lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾ - .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms. ..... lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .03 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05¼ - .06
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16½ - —
cryst., dms., c.l. works 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 21.50 - —
soln., 32° cybs., c.l., works ... lb. .0495 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0570 - .1090
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .31 - .32
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18¼ - .20¼
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., containers extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
containers extra, l.c.l. works. 100 lbs. 11.50 - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½ - —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .03¾ - —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .04¾ - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..... lb. .03¼ - —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½ - —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½ - —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .19 - —
fib dms., contract, works lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2680 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2470 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (See Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .69½ - —
Standard grade, dms. ..... lb. .47 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.11 - —
Standard grade, dms. ..... lb. .81 - —

Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% t.t.l., dms lb. .36¼ - —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton 41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ton 40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 44.00 - —
Coml., iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.30 - 6.30
USP, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .30 - —
powd., dms., works ..... lb. .37 - —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots. ..... oz. 6.50 -10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —
2-Amino-4-chlorophenol, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 6.10 - —
p-Aminodiphenylamine, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. .. lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dm., frt. alld lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted .. lb. 3.40 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald. E. of Rockies ..ton 84.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald E. of Rockies. ton 86.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis, E. of Rockies. ton. 97.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal. gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt, equald 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -12.65
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms. ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton. 325.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 29.40 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 21.15 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.00 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed
amorph.	amorphous
AMP	American melting point
anhyd.	anhydrous
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid
approx.	approximately
artif.	artificial
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
Atl.	Atlantic
Be.	Baume
bbls.	barrels
bgs.	bags
bls.	bales
bots.	bottles
b.p.	boiling point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime
b.r.	boiling range
bxs.	boxes
C.	centigrade
cbys.	carboys
CD	completely denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
cks.	casks
c.l.	carlots
cns.	cans
coml.	commercial
conc.	concentrated
CP	chemically pure
cps.	centipoises
cryst.	crystalline
cs.	cases
ctns.	cartons
cyls.	cylinders
d-	dextro
dbl.	double
denat.	denatured
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled
dl-	dextrolaevo
dist.	distilled
distr.	distributor
djns.	demijohns
dlvd.	delivered
dms.	drums
dom.	domestic
E.	east
e.p.	end point
equald.	equalized
exp.	expressed
Ext.	external
F.	fahrenheit
ferment.	fermentation
f.f.a.	free fatty acid
f.f.c.	free from chlorine
fib.	fiber
f.o.b.	free on board
f.p.a.	free of prussic acid
frt.	freight
gal.	gallon
gran.	granular
grd.	ground
I &a.	iron and aluminum
i.b.p.	initial boiling point
imp.	imported
incl.	included
indust.	industrial
kgs.	kegs
l-	laevo
lacq.	lacquer
lb.	pound
l.c.l.	less than carlots
l.t.l.	less truckload
liq.	liquid
mfrs.	manufacturers
m-	meta
m.a.p.	mixed aniline point
min.	minimum
m.p.	melting point
N-	nitrogen
n-	normal
nat.	natural
neut.	neutral
NF	National Formulary
NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
No.	number
nom.	nominal
o-	ortho
ord.	ordinary
oz.	ounce
p-	para
Pac.	Pacific
pf.	proof
phos.	phosphate
photo.	photographic
pkgs.	packages
powd.	powdered
precip.	precipitated
prod.	producer
pt.	point
pulv.	pulverized
purif.	purified
redist.	redistilled
refd.	refined
refy.	refinery
reg.	regular
resub.	resublimed
ret.	returnable
SD	specially denatured
s.d.	single distilled
S E.	southeast
sec.	secondary
secs.	seconds
s.g.	specific gravity
shipt.	shipment
soln.	solution
s.u.	standard unit
syn.	synthetic
tanks.	railroad tankcars
tech.	technical
tert-	tertiary
t.l.	truck loads
t.w.	tank wagons
USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
vis.	viscosity
VM&P	varnish makers & painters
W.	west
whse.	warehouse
w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Ammonium Bichromate—Ash Black

Ammonium bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Ammonium carbonate USP lump, dms., c.l. lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., fib. dms. lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium gluconate, tech., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Ammonium iodide, NF, 25-lb. jar, f.o.b. works lb. 4.26 - —
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .19½- —
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium lignin sulfonate bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.40 - 3.65
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib. dms., 15,000 lbs. works lb 1.22 - —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb contracts, works lb 1.23 - —
single fib. dms., works lb 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom. fertilizer grade, 33.5% N bags., f.o.b. works ton 63.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $3 ton base price. ton 63.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., c.l., Hopewell, Va. ton 48.00 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .28½- —
powd., 200-lb. dm., same basis lb. .28½- —
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 193.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs 14.23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs 15.48 - 17.48
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher in bags.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms lb. .46 - —
Ammonium phosphate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- .27
Ammonium sulfate, standard granular, bulk, f.o.b. works, base price ton 32.00 - —
purif., bgs., f.o.b. works lb. .08½- .15
large granular, bulk, c.l., works. ton 35.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
Tech., bulk c.l., t.l., works ton 52.00 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 56.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. l.t.l., works—100 lbs 3.20 - 7.20
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt., equald., 100% basis ton 160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms. c.l. works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
tech., soln. 50%, tanks, frt. equald., basis ammonium thiocyanate content lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium thioglycollate, coml., chys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Highly purif., chys. 100% basis. lb 1.70 - 1.96
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic bots lb. 17.50 -23.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, bots lb 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, monobasic, dms lb. 17.50 - 21.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb lots lb 15.00 - —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms lb 4.20 - 5.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 15.00 -17.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb 4.20 - 5.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. 18½- .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20½
tanks, same basis lb. 16 - .16½
Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .16½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment, refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16½- —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- .20¼
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼- .21¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- .17¾
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —

Amyl alcohol, 2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
p-tert Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾- —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms lb. .73 - 1.08
Amyris oil, dms lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Anethole, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.18 - 1.30
Tech., dms. lb. .92 - 1.00
Angelica root, bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
Angelica root oil, bots lb. 120.00 -140.00
Angelica seed oil, bots lb. 120.00 -130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms. lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs. lb. .22 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Anisic aldehyde, dms. lb. 1.85 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —

Anthracene, 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines, lb. .29 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .29½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. .69½- —
USP, powd., 250-lb. dm., same basis lb. .74½- —
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, 25-oz. lots oz. 35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .75 - 1.00
Arabic gum, amber sorts, 10 bgs. lb. .28 - —
USP, powd., bbls lb. .33 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tin oz. 4.00 - 4.50
1-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 90.00 - —

1-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 60.00 - —
1-Arginine hydrochloride, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. .95 - —
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms. lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- .07⅛
Arsenous acid, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls. lb. 2.85 - —
Asafetida gum, cns lb. .36 - .40
Powd., bbls., dms lb. .75 - .80
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude
6D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 41.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP, 25, 50-kilo dms., kilo. 10.00 - —
10 kilo dms. kilo. 10.35 - —
5-kilo dm kilo. 10.75 - —
1-kilo bottle kilo. 11.00 - —
500-gram bottle kilo. 11.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).

In acrylic lacquer systems . . .

Ketone solvents give outstanding performanc

Ketone solvents have long been preferred in the formulation of nitrocellulose, vinyl, epoxy, and other types of modern finishes. And now . . . with the arrival of acrylic finishes . . . ketones have again proved star performers. You can add acrylic lacquers to your line of coatings without adding solvents to your inventory.

Acetone, MEK, MIBK, EAK, and DAA provide the acrylic formulator with a wide range of strong solvents which can be blended to give any desired volatility pattern. Ketone solvents can be selected to give excellent control over such important lacquer properties as gloss, overspray "melt-in," solvent release, and weatherability.

Ketones are economical, too. Because of their exceptionally high solvent power, a little goes a long way! When you standardize on ketones, you save on inventory and storage space, too . . . because you need fewer solvents to do the same job!

Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ..ton.40.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J. ..ton.86.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ..ton.35.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ..ton.41.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ..ton.40.00 - —
Manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works, lb. .07 - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy. ..gal. .09½ - —
emulsion tanks tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½- —
steam-refd., 50-60 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy.ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, NF, tins.....oz. 5.75 - 6.50
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots.....oz. 5.25 - 5.75
Avocado oil, f.o.b. Calif., cns...lb. 2.25 - 3.00

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000 or more units.. 50,000 units. .65 - —
less than 1,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs.. .....lb. .50 - —
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms, ...lb. 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium, NF, dms. .....lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.111.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ton.126.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms., works lb. .32 - .41
Barium chloride, annyd. bgs., c.l., works ton.176.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....ton.196.00 - —
Barium chloride, NF, cryst., 100 lb. dms lb. .22 - —
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - —
Barium chromate, bgs. frt. equald.lb. .38 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.208.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald ton.218.00 - —
Barium monohydrate, 99%, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs.11.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs.11.75 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. .....lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.275.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald. ton.285.00 - —
Barium peroxide, dms., frt. equald. lb. .20 - —
Barium stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, 100-lb. dm.lb. .19½- —
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works. ton.100.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....ton.110.00 - —
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines.....ton.25.00 - —
white, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.55.00 -55.25
paper bgs., ex whse., New York ton.79.85 - —
Battery acid, cbys. c.l. works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E.....100 lbs. 2.65 -10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.75
55-60%, cns lb 2.50 - 3.05
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms., lb 2.30 - 3.00
Bayberry wax, bgs. .....lb. .45 - .47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs....lb. .55 - .56
Brazilian, bgs. .....lb. .56 - .57
Central American, bgs. .....lb. .53 - .54
Chilean, bgs. .....lb. .56 Nom.
Refd., USP bleached white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns..lb. .69 - .71
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns. ..lb. .68 - .70
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns..lb. .59 - .61
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns. ..lb. .58 - .60
Belladonna leaf, bls. .....lb. .26 - —
Belladonna root, bls. .....lb. .28 - —
Bentonite, dom. 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
Imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse..ton.95.20 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton.99.00 - —
Imp., Italian, white, low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse..ton.93.40 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse..ton.97.16 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.....lb. .80 - .86
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l.....lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l. .....lb. .48 - —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. .....gal. .31 - —
Birmingham district ....gal. .31 - —
Chicago district .....gal. .31 - —
Cleveland district .....gal. .31 - —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Gen... ..... gal. .31 - —
Johnstown, Pa. ..... gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ....gal. .31 - —
Lone Star, Tex. ..... gal. .31 - —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .31 - —
Middletown, Ohio ..... gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo. ..... gal. .31 - —
Philadelphia district .... gal. .31 - —
Pittsburgh district ....gal. .31 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. ... gal. .31 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. ..... gal. .31 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. ..... gal. .31 - —
Youngstown, Ohio ..... gal. .31 - —
Benzene, petroleum, nitration or industrial, Houston, Tex., tanks, gal. .31 - .33
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .00825- —
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l. dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .00825- —
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls. dlvd. lb. 2.30 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. .....lb. 2.55 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. .....lb. 3.40 - —
Benzocaine, dms. .....lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., c.l., t.l., frt., alld. lb. .37 - —
bbls., dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .41 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots .....lb. .48 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots....lb. .50 - —
Benzoin gum, Sumatra, cs. .....lb. .33 - —

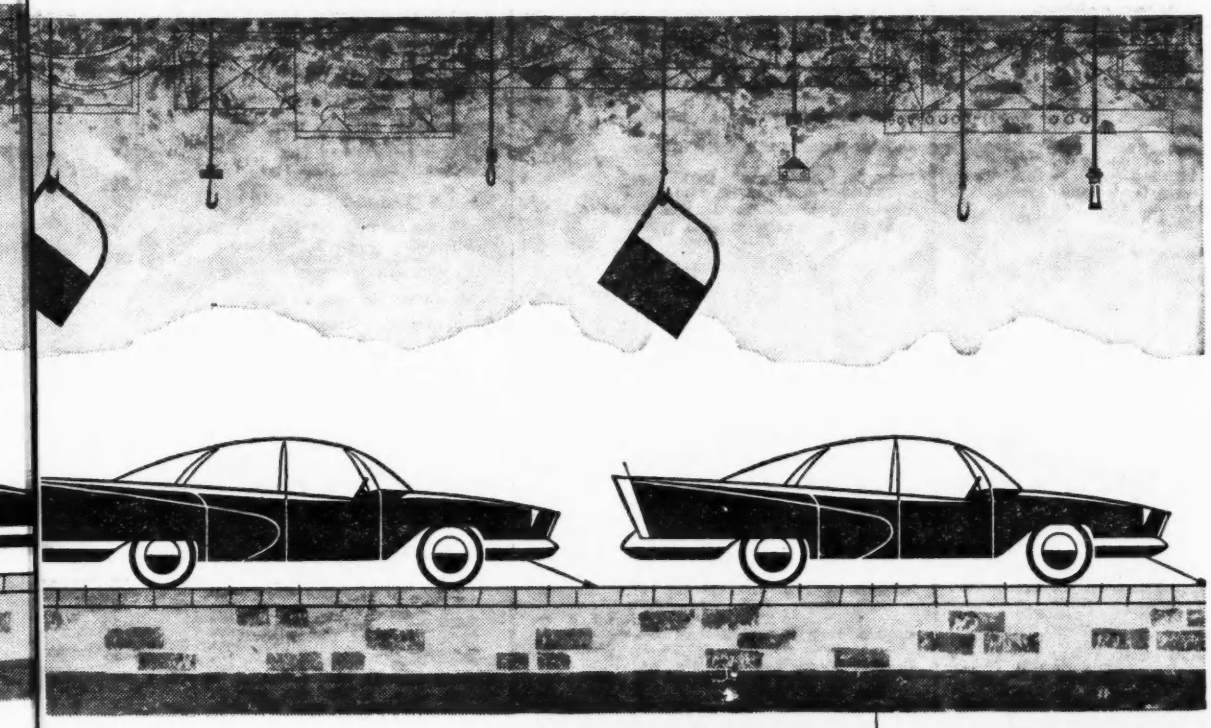
Benzol

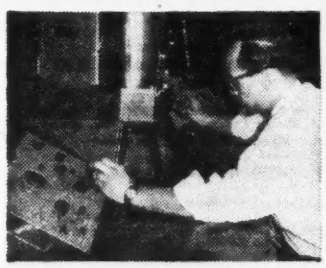
Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms. .....lb. 1.40 - 1.65
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt., equald lb. .21 - —
cbys, smaller lots, frt., equald lb. .23 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .22 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanktrucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.03
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .58 - .79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms. ..... lb. .58 - .80
Tech., dms., dlvd. ..... lb. 47½- .65
Benzyl benzoate, USP, NF, 40-lb. dms lb. .68 - —
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .22½- .25½
cbys., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 23½- 25½
tanktrucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.
Benzyl cinnamate, cns. .....lb. 3.30 - 3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works. lb. 2.25 - —
Benzyl formate, cns. .....lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns.....lb. 9.25 - —
Benzyl propionate, bots. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots. .....lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots. .....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Benzylidine chloride, (see Benzal chloride).
Berberin bisulfate, cns .....lb.48.50 - —
Berberine hydrochloride, bots....lb.48.50 - —
Bergamot oil, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb.12.60 -14.00
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid)
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol)
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine)
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst., bots. .....gram.10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil crude, cns. ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Rectified, cns. ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Bismuth chloride, jars ..... lb. 5.11 - —
Bismuth hydroxide, dms. .....lb. 4.60 - 4.65
Bismuth metal, bxs. ton lots....lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth nitrate cryst. dms. ... lb. 2.08 - 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.42 - —
Bismuth oxychloride, 25-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.42 - —
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP dms.lb. 3.20 - —
Bismuth subgallate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 3.15 - —
Bismuth subiodide, NF, fib. dms lb. 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 2.63 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., single shipt., 70,000-lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. .29½- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., less than 70,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis .....lb. .31 - —
Blackberry root bark, bls. .....lb. .50 - .55
Black haw root bark, bls. ..... lb. .63 .65
Black haw tree bark, bls. ..... lb. .45 .50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.





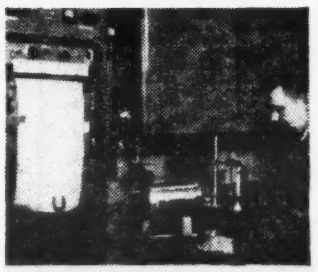
Lacquer film integrity is being studied with an electron microscope at the Shell Chemical Technical Service Laboratory at Union, New Jersey.

To better understand solvent release, hardness of lacquer film is being determined with Tukon Micro Hardness Tester at Shell's Technical Service Laboratory.

..plus economy

Through extensive research on acrylic lacquers, Shell Chemical has achieved a clearer understanding of the effects of specific solvents on film properties. This knowledge, backed by years of experience in surface coating technology, can help you achieve maximum performance and economy with ketones in acrylic formulations.

For further information, or help with specific lacquer formulation problems, contact your nearest Shell Chemical district office.



Gas-liquid chromatography apparatus for solvent analysis.

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DIVISION

Atlanta • Chicago • Cleveland • Detroit • Houston • Los Angeles • Newark • New York • San Francisco
IN CANADA: Chemical Division, Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited, Montreal • Toronto • Vancouver

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs. c.l., works ton 145.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 155.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse ton 195.00 - —
Blood dried, 16-16½% ammonia New York unit-ton. 4.75 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .50 - .55

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms lb 1.90 2.55
Peruvian, dms. ib 1.80 2.25
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb 1.75 —
Resinated, bbls. lb 1.50 —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .18 - .22¾
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton 75.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 92.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 7.42 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 8.67 - 10.67
bulk, c.l., works ton 83.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 50.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 5.32 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 6.57 - 8.57
bulk, c.l., works ton 43.50 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 64.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 7.30 - 9.30
bulk, c.l., works ton 58.00 - —
powd., USP, bgs., c.l., works, ton 54.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.70 - 9.70
Bordeaux powder, tribasic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton 335.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 19.62 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 20.87 - 22.87
cryst., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works, ton 163.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 11.05 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 12.30 - 14.30
dms., c.l., works ton 188.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago, 100 lbs. 12.30 - —
cryst., bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 13.05 - —
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works, ton 112.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 8.47 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, ton 174.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ton 137.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100lbs. 9.72 - —
dms., smaller lots same basis, 100 lbs. 10.47 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 106.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works, ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 8.85 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 10.10 - 12.10
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 11.45 - —
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher in bags.
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls., works lb 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride, gas, cyls, t.l., works lb. .70 - —
cyls., l.t.l., works lb. 70 - —
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls. lb. 1.53 - —
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .32 - —
c.s., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd E of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ - —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys lb 1.80 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots. lb 5.45 - 5.70
Brucine, cns. oz. 1.50 - 1.75
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns. oz. 1.50 - 1.75
Buchu leaves, bls. lb. .95 - 1.05

Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd. cyls., c.l., refy lb 21 - —
cyls., l.c.l., refy lb .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½ - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ - —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld E. lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
n-Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17½ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Butyl alcohol, sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½ - —
Butyl alcohol, tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .38¼ - —
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .33¼ - —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt alld E. of Rockies lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Butyl taurate, dms., works lb. .37½ - —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 55½ - —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms., lb 4.50 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld E of Mississippi lb .27¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼ - —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tri-butylamine)
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol (see mono-tert-m-cresol).
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb .28½ - —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dvld. lb. .23½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½ - —
Butyric acid 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 5.35 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.45 - —
Cadmium CP red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 5.10 - —
Medium light shade bbls., same basis lb. 4.70 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.10 - —
Yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 3.65 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb fib dms. lb 6.75 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.30 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.58 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.88 - —
Red, light shade, bbls. same basis lb. 1.65 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
Red, medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.73 - —
Red, maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.96 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone maroon, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.69 - —
Maroon, dark shade bbls., same basis lb. 2.74 - —
Orange, bbls., same basis lb. 1.51 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.59 - —
Red, dark shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.49 - —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.81 - —
Red, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.93 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.16 - —
Cadmium-selenide, lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.12 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, ums., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.10 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.96 - —
Syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.10 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.96 - —
Cajuput oil, native cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.55
Redist., USP, cns. lb 1.90 2.10
Calamine, USP dms. lb .34 - —
Calamus oil, bots lb. 12.00 - 20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works gram .54 - —
1-10 kilo lots gram .55 - —
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, trihydrate fib dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.10 - —
Calcium arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .09 - .09¼
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .10½
Calcium bromide, NF, 100 lbs. or more lb. .97 - —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb dms., c.l., dlvd ton 149.00 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 10.50 - —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 32.00 - 34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 17.00 - 18.00
Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works ton 30.00 - 35.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 45.00 - 50.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton 38.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 48.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works, ton 40.00 - 42.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 55.00 - 57.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton 117.50 - 167.50
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 137.50 - 187.50
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton 31.00 - —
Conc., flake or pellet, 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 37.80 - —
Liquor, 40% tanks, frt equald ton 12.50 - —
Powd., 77% min., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt equald ton 37.00 - —
Purif., gran., dms lb .27 - —
Solid, 73-75% dms. c.l., frt. equald ton 29.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt equald ton 36.00 - 73.00
USP, gran., dms. lb .32 - —
Calcium chromate, bgs., dlvd lb. .37 - —
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .55
Calcium cyclamate 100-lb dms lb 1.95 - —
Calcium gluconate, USP, powd., 150-lb. dm., ton lb. .66½ - —
AA, 150-lb. dm., ton lb. .73½ - —
Calcium hydride lump, dms., works. lb. 2.20 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb cs., dlvd E of Rockies. cs. 22.95 - 25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis dm. 30.80 - 34.50
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms. 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - .40
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 41 - .49
Calcium mandelate, USP, 150-lb. dm., works lb. 3.25 - —
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms, frt equald lb .30 - —
Calcium pantothenate, 1-kilo or more, kilo. 35.00 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenolsulfonate, dms lb. 1.24 - 1.25
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs. c.l., frt equald 100 lbs 8.25 - —
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 83.25 - —
bgs. c.l., t.l. f.o.b. Texas City works ton 77.70 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton 93.25 - —
21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 94.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt equald ton 104.50 - —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bg., c.l. prices
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots frt. equald, 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis, 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Calcium phosphate, tribasic NF, precip., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt equald. 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
Calcium phytate bgs., 50 lbs. or more, f.o.b. warehouse N. Y. lb. .39 - —
Calcium resinate precip. dms ton lots, frt. alld., works lb. .36¼ - —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite)
Calcium stearate, ctns. c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel, NF X, powd. 100-lb. dms. lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Camphene, chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.63 - 3.70
Camphor, nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz. cs. lb. .85 - .90
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb lots lb. .59 - —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
ctns. 500-lb. lots lb. .86 - —
ctns. smaller lots lb. .87 - —
tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .48 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .35 - .55
White, dms. lb. .26 - .50
Cananga oil, native, cns. lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Rectified, cns. lb. 8.25 - 10.00
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs. lb .53 - .54
Refd., bgs. lb. .57 - .59
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c higher
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb. 1.25 - —
powd., bxs. lb. 1.75 - —
Russian, bgs. lb. 2.25 - —
powd., bxs. lb. 2.75 - —
Capric acid, dms. lb. .35½ - .38
tanks lb. .33 - —
Capryl alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .16½ - —
Sec. 92-99%, dms., c.l. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
tanks lb. .19½ - —
Caprylic acid, dms lb. .35½ - .38
tanks lb. .33 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.00 - —
NF, from African pepper, dms. lb. 4.50 - —
Caraway oil, dms lb. 3.10 3.50
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs. lb. .12¼ - —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .12 - —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07¼ - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
Carbon black, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .13½ - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .07¼ - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .14½ - —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb .06¼ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .13 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¾ - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12½ - —
Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .79 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .22 - —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, 30,000-2,999,999 lbs., dlvd. Metropolitan areas, E. ton 60.00 - 115.00
bulk, 3,000,000 lbs. of more, dlvd., Metropolitan areas, E. ton 55.00 - —
Solid, bulk, wholesale, works ton 80.00 - —
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points lb. .071 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .086 - .091
5-gal. dms. 30 dms to c.l., same basis lb. .131 - —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .161 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 0545 - —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼ - —
Carbon tetrachloride, tech., consumers, dms. c.l. t.l. frt. alld. lb. .11¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10¾ - .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 4.25
dms smaller lots, works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots lb. 41.50 - 45.00
Cardamom seed, bleached "A" lb 2.95 - —
Bleached "B" lb 2.95 - —
Decorticated Alleppey, cs. lb. 2.85 - —
Guatemala, cs. lb. 2.85 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 2.00 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.00 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb lots or more, dlvd. lb. 16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd lb. 16.90 - 17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .70 - .71
North country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .82 Nom.
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .92 - .94
North country, No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .74 - .75
Ceara, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .83 - .84
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .76 - .77
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .83 - .84
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.12 - 1.14
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Carotene tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .24½ - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd million units. .174 - —
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram, cns kilo. 57.60 - —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns kilo. 72.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram., cns. kilo. 240.00 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 5.00 5.40
Cascara sagrada, bark, bulk lb. .34 - —
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 - —
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs. 10,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Imp., inedible, acid-precip. grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, Eastern seaports lb. .19¼ - .19¾
New [illegible] lb. .24 - .25
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dms., dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls. lb. .30 - —
"B," bls. lb. .29 - —
"C," bls. lb. .28 - —
Korintje "A," bls. lb. .29 - —
"B," bls. lb. .28½ - —
"C," bls. lb. .27½ - —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2550 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2650 - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms. c.l. lb. .2700 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2850 - —
tanks lb. .2500 - —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l lb. .2500 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2660 - —
tanks lb. .2360 - —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l. lb. .2450 - —
bgs., ton lots lb. .2850 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .3050 - —
No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .2150 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2250 - —
tanks lb. .1950 - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2125 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2225 - —
tanks lb. .1925 - —
refd., deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2650 - —
dms. l.c.l. lb. .2750 - —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2350 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2450 - —
tanks lb. .2150 - —
Imported, No. 1, Brazilian, tanks, lb. .16¾ - —
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15 - .15¼
75%, dms., works lb. .19 - .19½
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼ - .46¼
Split, dms. lb. .37¼ - .38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb. 5.25 - —
Syn., cns. lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works lb. 2.17½ - —
Resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½ - —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. .65 - .75
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic)
Cedarleaf oil USP XIII cns. dms. lb. 2.85 - 3.10
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms. lb .51 - .65
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .33 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs. ctns., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd., E. lb. .35 - .48

Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.545 - .558
37% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.595 - .605
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, 38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E.	lb.	.545 - .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd., E	lb.	.585 - .595
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose)		
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more works, frt. alld	lb.	.57 - —
bgs, smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.59 - —
Cerium chloride, 46% dms., dlvd	lb.	.25 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	1.40 - —
77% CeO, fib. dms. 100-lb. lots or more	lb	1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).		
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd	lb.	1.85 - 1.90
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd.	lb.	1.95 - —
Cetyl alcohol, NF, fib. cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.41½- —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43½- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.39 - —
Cetyl alcohol, NF, special, fib. cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.48½- —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.50½- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.46 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).		
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, bls.	lb.	1.75 - —
Roman, cs.	lb.	1.50 - —
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian, bots	lb.	350.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.25 - .32
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.26½- .32½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).		
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black).		
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant	ton.	55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant	ton.	78.00 -80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	106.00 - —
25-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant	ton.	87.00 - —
40-lb. paper bgs. c.l., same basis	ton.	84.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns.	lb.	4.15 - 5.00
Chicago acid paste, bbls. frt. alld.	lb.	3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).		
Chloral, tech. 94% min., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works	lb.	.21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb lots	lb.	1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb. lots.	lb.	1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb lots or less	lb.	1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.65 - —
dms. l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	.66 - —
Chlordan, clarified, dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.69 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000-10,000-lb lots, frt. alld	lb.	.70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.16¼- —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis	lb.	.17¼- —
Chlorinated paraffin, 70%, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½- —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis	lb.	.19¼- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works	lb.	.61 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works.	lb.	.70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works	lb.	.71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.11 - —
cyls., l.c.l. Metropolitan area	lb.	.12½- .13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		4.05 - —
tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs.		4.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs.		5.25 - 5.75
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs.		6.25 - 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.23½- .25½
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.24½- —
tech. flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.20 - —
2-Chloro-4-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.03 - —
Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls.	lb.	1.38 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.66 - —
4-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.77 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.73 - —
Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.54 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50 - —
Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.79 - —
Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area	lb.	1.05 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis	lb.	1.20 - —
Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., l.c.l., works, dlvd. to N. Y. Metropolitan area	lb.	1.95 - —
Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works	lb.	1.10 - —
lb. dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	1.25 - —
Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works.	lb.	2.25 - —
lb. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis	lb.	2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30 - —
tanks, minimum 4,000 gals., dlvd.	lb.	.25 - —
Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E. 100% basis	lb.	.81 - —
Powd. dlvd. E. 100% basis	lb.	.86½- —
Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E	lb.	.80½- —
Chloro-2-nitrophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.75 - —
Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.99 - —
Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.17 - —
Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.38 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld	lb.	1.07 - —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis	lb.	1.08 - —
cyls., 50 lbs., same basis	lb.	1.14 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.0465- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.0515- —
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher		
o-Chlorotoluene, tech., dms., t.l., works	lb.	.37 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.38 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib dms. frt. adjusted	kilo.	2.75 - 3.00
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted	kilo.	2.75 - 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted	kilo.	2.75 - 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, ugnt medium blue content 1-15%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.40 - .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.40 - .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.41 - .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.44 - .46
Reduced color, 25%	lb.	.19 - .20
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.		
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.31½- —
Chrome orange prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.		
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.31½- —
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.		
Chromic acid, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y. Metropolitan area	lb.	.30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).		
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, dms., 500-2,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.10 - —
NF, yellow, broken, bgs.	lb.	.35 - .40
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.44½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.45¼- —
Chromium trioxide, NF, bots	lb.	1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs	lb.	.25 - —
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.51 - .52
Cinnamic acid, refd. bots.	lb.	2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots.	lb.	1.90 - 2.20
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb.	.92 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs	lb.	.69 - —
Ceylon, No. "0000," bgs	lb.	.78 - —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots	lb.	36.00 -70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms	lb.	1.35 - 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms	lb.	8.50 -13.50
Citral, CP, bots	lb.	3.00 - 3.25
Extra, bots.	lb.	3.45 - 5.05
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l	lb.	.29½- .30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt	lb.	.30 - .30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots	lb.	.30½- .31
Citric acid, USP, hydrous, fine gran. bgs., dms., c.l	lb.	.27½- .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt	lb.	.28 - .28½
bgs., dms., smaller lots	lb.	.29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. per lb. higher.		
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms	lb.	.65 - 1.05
Java-type, dms.	lb.	.75 - 1.30
Citronellal, bots., dms	lb.	1.60 - 2.10
Citronellol, bots., dms	lb.	2.30 - 3.70
Civet, artif., bots.	lb.	13.75 -15.00
Nat., bots.	oz.	8.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn	ton.	17.50 -21.50
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l. Tenn	ton.	8.00 -11.00
Clay, ball, imp., airfloated, bgs, c.l., Atl. port	net-ton.	42.00 -45.75
lump, bulk, Atl. port	net-ton.	29.50 -35.75
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	10.00 -12.00
Georgia, bgs., l.c.l. works.	ton.	15.50 - —
Clay, China, dom., airfloated, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., Georgia, works	ton.	13.50 -14.50
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse	ton.	35.00 -36.00
Clay, China, imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me.	long-ton.	20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock.	net-ton.	50.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse	net-ton.	60.00 -70.00

Cellulose Acetate-Butyrate—Clay

TRONA®

Chemicals for Agriculture and Industry

Boron Chemicals

BORAX Sodium Tetraborate, technical 99.5% $Na_2B_4O_7 \cdot 10H_2O$. Grades: coarse and fine granular, powdered.

V-BOR® Refined pentahydrate borax, technical 99.8% $Na_2B_4O_7 \cdot 5H_2O$, 47.5% B_2O_3; a concentrated and refined grade of sodium tetraborate.

TRONABOR® Crude pentahydrate borax $Na_2B_4O_7 \cdot 5H_2O$; agricultural 46% B_2O_3 Minimum.

PYROBOR® Dehydrated borax, technical 99% $Na_2B_4O_7$, 68.5% B_2O_3. Grades: standard and fine granular.

BORIC ACID Orthoboric or boracic acid, technical 99.8% H_3BO_3. Grades: granular, powdered, technical & U.S.P.

SODIUM PENTABORATE Technical 98.3% $Na_2B_{10}O_{16} \cdot 10H_2O$, 58% B_2O_3 minimum; granular.

BORO-SPRAY® High solubility agricultural borate. Contains sodium pentaborate.

BORIC ACID ANHYDROUS Boric Oxide, high purity; minimum 98.5% B_2O_3. Grades: flake, 10-20 mesh, 20 mesh, 60 mesh.

BORON Elemental Amorphous, high purity. Grades: standard 90-92%, special grades.

Bromine Chemicals

BROMINE Technical 99.5% Br_2 minimum.

ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE $(CH_2Br)_2$ technical.

METHYL BROMIDE CH_3Br; High purity gas compressed to water white liquid. Practically C.P. quality.

Electrochemicals

SODIUM CHLORATE Technical 99.5% $NaClO_3$.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE 99.5% $KClO_3$. Grades: technical and ordnance.

POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE 99.5% $KClO_4$. Grades: technical and ordnance.

AMMONIUM PERCHLORATE 99.5% NH_4ClO_4. Grades: technical and ordnance.

MANGANESE DIOXIDE Electrolytic battery-active grade.

Lithium Chemicals

LITHIUM CARBONATE Technical 98.5% Li_2CO_3 (40% Li_2O).

LITHIUM HYDROXIDE MONOHYDRATE

BIKALITH® Lithium Ores. Lepidolite $LiKAl_2F_2Si_3O_9$. Amblygonite $Li(AlF)PO_4$.

LITHIUM CHLORIDE

LITHIUM BROMIDE

Potassium Chemicals

MURIATE OF POTASH Potassium chloride, agricultural and industrial grades 95-98% KCl (60% K_2O minimum), regular and granular; Chemical grade (99.9% KCl minimum); U.S.P.

SULPHATE OF POTASH 97-98% K_2SO_4 (52% K_2O minimum). Grades: industrial and agricultural.

Sodium Chemicals

SODA ASH Sodium carbonate, technical 58% Na_2O. Grades: granular and fine granular.

SALT CAKE Sodium sulphate anhydrous, 99% Na_2SO_4 minimum. Grades: regular and industrial (99% Na_2SO_4).

Refrigerants

METHYL CHLORIDE Supplied in 2-lb. disposable Charg-A-Can* containers; also in 6, 24, 70, 100, 145 and 300 lb. cylinders.

SULFUR DIOXIDE Supplied in 1 lb. disposable Charg-A-Can* containers; also in 10, 35, 100, 150 and 300 lb. cylinders.

REFRIGERANT-11 Supplied in 115 and 230 lb. drums.

REFRIGERANT-12 Supplied in 95/100 lb. disposable Charg-A-Can* containers; also in 10, 25 and 145 lb. cylinders.

REFRIGERANT-22 Supplied in 2 lb. disposable Charg-A-Can* containers; also in 9, 22 and 125 lb. cylinders.

REFRIGERANT-114 Supplied in 1 lb. disposable Charg-A-Cans* containers; also in 10, 25 and 150 lb. cylinders.

Specialties and Semi-Commercial Chemicals

SULFUR DIOXIDE Commercial grade, purity over 99.9%.

LITHIUM—Metal and other chemicals.

RUBIDIUM & CESIUM CHEMICALS Chlorides, sulfates, carbonates and fluorides.

POLLUCITE CESIUM ORE

INORGANIC BORON COMPOUNDS

ORGANO-BORON COMPOUNDS

ALKARB® Alkali metal carbonate mixture containing potassium, rubidium and cesium carbonates.

Thorium—Yttrium—Rare Earth Chemicals

RARE EARTH SALTS Low cost tonnage items available for prompt deliveries. Supplied as oxides, fluorides, chlorides and other compounds.

YTTRIUM CONCENTRATES

THORIUM SALTS

DIDYMIUM (all the Rare Earths except Cerium)

BARNESITE® (special Rare Earth Oxide lens-polishing agent)

CERIUM SALTS

CEROX® (Optical grade Cerium Oxide) for glass and granite polishing.

SALTS OF HIGHLY PURIFIED RARE EARTHS Yttrium, Lanthanum, Cerium, Praseodymium, Neodymium, Samarium, Europium, Gadolinium, Terbium, Dysprosium, Holmium, Erbium, Thulium, Ytterbium, and Lutetium.

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American Potash & Chemical Corporation

EXECUTIVE OFFICE: 3000 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles 54, California

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Illinois: West Chicago (Lindsay Chemical Division)
Mississippi: Aberdeen • Nevada: Henderson
Texas: San Antonio (American Lithium Chemicals, Inc. and San Antonio Chemicals, Inc.)

TRONA

Cleaner's naphtha, petroleum, 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .15 - .15½
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .19 - —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½ - —
Cleve's acid, tech., mixed, solid, dms., frt alld lb. 1.05 - —
Cleve's acid, 1,6, tech. solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .77 - —
1,7, tech. dms., frt alld. lb 2.20 - —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs lb. .40½ - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .42½ - —
Clove leaf oil, USP, dms lb 2.70 - 3.60
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. 1.45 - 2.10
CMC, cr... ...g ... of medium vis. bgs. or fib dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .41½ - —
96.4% low, or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd E. 100% basis lb. .43½ - —
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½ - —
bgs. or fib. dms. l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½ - —
CMC, purif high vis (see Cellulose gum).
CMC, standard low or medium vis., bgs. 23,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs. smaller lots same basis, lb. .59 - —
CMC prices W of the Rockies are 2c. per lb lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude resale for solns., tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Coaltar, refd. resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .39 - —
tanks works gal. .20½ - —
Coaltar pitch aluminum, bulk, works ton 44.00 - —
Carbon and indust. bulk works ton 44.00 - —
Coaltar pitch, core, bulk, works ton.40.50 - —
Fiber bulk, works ton.48.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381 Type 1, tanks, works ton.41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co., dms. dlvd lb. 1.04 - —
Cobalt blue genuine 250 lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .99 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 2.05 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co., dms lb. .71½ - —
Liq., 6% Co. dms. lb. .57½ - —
Cobalt metal, 97-99%, dms., f.o.b. carrier lb. 1.75 - —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq. 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¾ - —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd. lb. .80 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, ceramic grade, 72½-73½% Co., dlvd. E. of Mississippi R lb. 1.33 - —
70-71% Co., kgs, same basis lb. 1.29 - —
Cobalt oxide prices W. of Mississippi R. 3c. per pound higher.
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms. lb. .29½ - —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co., dms. dlvd lb. .64 - —
Cobalt sulfate, monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.09 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. 44 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.17.80 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .67 - .72
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .17½ - .17¾
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .15¾ - —
refd., deodorized, dms. lb. .24 - .25
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .28½ - .31
tanks lb. .26 - —
double dist (stripped), dms. lb. .29½ - .32
tanks lb. .27 - —
Cod oil, dms., spot lb. .08¾ - .09
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms. gal. 1.40 - 1.70
Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Blue, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots. oz.27.00 - —
Colchicum root, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Colchicum seed, bgs. lb. .60 - .65
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½ - —
Flexible, dms. lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls. lb. .75 - —
Colombo root, bls. lb. .16 - .18
Condurango bark, bls. lb. .26 - —
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
No. 2 bgs. lb. .22 - .24
No. 3, bgs. lb. .16½ - .19
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb. .65 - —
Copaiba oil, cns. lb. 1.35 - 2.00
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .3405- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .34560- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .44 - .44½
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works, lb. .30 - .30½
Cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .38¼ - .38¾
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .39¼ - .42¼
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb lots or more lb. .609 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .619 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .639 - .659
Copper gluconate, dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .51¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52¼ - —
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis lb. .30 - —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .26½ - —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .30¾ - .32¾
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —

Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, works lb. .46¼ - —
Copper oxide, red, 97%, USN Type 1, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works. lb. .45 - —
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots lb. 4.25 - —
10% active quinolinolate, dms lb. 1.14 1.15
Copper resinate, precip, dms., frt. alld lb. .36½ - —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1885- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.11.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.95 -14.95
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.22.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.23.30 - —
Copper sulfate, tribasic distributors, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.27.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.28.35 -31.35
Copper undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.75 - —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports ton.215.00 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f. lb.210.00 - —
Coriander oil, USP, bots. lb 9.25 -11.50
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .08 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .07½ - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .08½ - —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .11¾ - —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .06¾ - —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .1710- .1735
tanks lb. .1510- —
Corn oil, acids, dist., dms. lb. .16¾ - .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼ - —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Corn syrup, 42° Be., non-ret. dms., c.l 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP, kilo or more gram. 1.30 - 1.75
Costus oil, bots. oz 6.00 - —
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton.52.00 -53.00
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .12 Nom.
tanks, Valley lb. .12 - —
tanks, Texas, Lubbock lb. .11½ Nom.
tanks, Texas, Waco lb. .11½ - —
Foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .05¼ - —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .17⅜ - .17⅝
tanks lb. .15⅜ - —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .16¾ - .19¼
tanks lb. 14¼ - —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms. lb. 3.60 3.70
Cramp bark, NF, bls. lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. chys., lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .24 - —
Crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works, gal. .226 - —
Creosote, coaltar, refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .38 - —
West Coast creosote prices computed on a basis of 24c. per gallon for straight oil and 20c. per gallon for coaltar.
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms., f.o.b., works, dlvd. in Metropolitan area lb. 1.72 - 1.77
Hardwood, NF, cbys., dms., same basis lb. 1.42 - 1.47
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .0561- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
2,97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
30°-30.49°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½ - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
29°-29.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
25°-28.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .15 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .49 - —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.00 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imp., meta-para content, 25% or less, f.o.b. works, frt. equald. to competitive points, 50 dms. or more gal. 1.03½ - —
less than 50 dms., same basis gal. 1.05 - 1.15
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
Crotonic acid, dms., 200 lbs. or more, l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.14.25 - —
Cube root powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .25 - —

Cubeb berries, NF, bgs. lb. 1.00 - —
Powd., cs. lb. 1.15 - —
Cubeb oil, cns. lb.12.00 -16.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .30 - —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .31 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .27 - —
Cumin seed oil, bots., cns. lb.15.50 -17.00
Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grade, 21% N gran. bgs., Niagara Falls Ont., contract ton.57.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton. 2.85 - —
Cyanamide, indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.96.00 - —
Indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l. works ton.120.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton.140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99% tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 1.02 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.10 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. W. of Rockies gal. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .85 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .28½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis. lb. .29½ - —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .26 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl.48.00 - —
6-oz cyls., works cyl.12.00 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .42 - —
cyls., 100-gal lots gal. .41 - —
cyls., 200-gal. lots gal. .40 - —
Cypress oil, bots. lb. 5.30 - —

D

2,4-D, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .42 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .52
tanks, works lb. .42 - —
Dammar gum, Batavia A/E, cs lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs. lb. .14¼ - .16½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08½ - .09½
black, bold, bgs lb. .14½ - .16½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .12¼ - .13½
unscraped, bgs. lb. .13 - .14½
pale, chips, bgs lb. .14½ - .16
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .09 - .10
Siam, cs. lb. .30 - .33
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .36 - .41
No. 2, bgs lb. .29 - .32
No. 3, bgs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs. lb. .17 - .19
Dandelion root, bls. lb. .28 - .32
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 - .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis. lb. .25 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .43½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .45½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 - —
Perfume grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.51.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., works. ton.63.50 -69.12
19% P, paper bgs, works, Houston, Tex., c.l., t.l ton.71.50 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices
Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, bbls. lb. .21 - .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½ - .80½
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .53½ - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division
Denatured alcohol ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .83
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½ - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis gal. .75½ - .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½ - —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .53 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
SD23A, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½ - .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½ - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½ - .80½
tanks, same basis gal. .53½ - —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
SD-35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
SD-40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½ - .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½ - —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.

d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb.15.00 -17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.38 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.53 - —
canary dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.22 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.37 - —
Indust. grade, 6-16 mesh., dms., canary light, paper bgs., c.l.,. 100 lbs. 9.12 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.27 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 8.96 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.11 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Dextrose, anhyd., coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Anhyd., special, al. foil lined fib. dms., 200-lb. dms 100 lbs.14.70 - —
100-lb dms 100 lbs.15.20 - —
Hydrated, coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
USP, dms. lb. .19¾ - —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.30 - 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½ - —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½ - —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Diacetone alcohol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½ - —
Diallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .98½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
o-Dianisidine, dry, tech., fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms. c.l., works. lb. .53 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .91 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, feed grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd lb. .65 - —
l.t.l., dms., same basis lb. .68 - —
Food grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .65 - —
l.t.l., dms., same basis lb. .68 - 1.10
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .57 -
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 -
tanks, same basis lb. .54 -
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½ - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½ - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dvd. E. lb. .28½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½ - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .26 - —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .68½ - —
tanks, works lb. .65½ - —
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½ - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24½ - —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .63½ - .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
3,4-Dichloroaniline, tech., solid, tanks, frt. alld lb. .73 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¾ - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more same basis. lb. .14½ - —
1,4,-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½ - —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½ - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. .03 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, gran., fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .46½ - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
Didecyl phthalate, dms. c.l., works. lb. .28½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis lb. .26½ - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., lb. .26 - —
Dieldrin, dms., dlvd lb. 1.85 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.90 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½ - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .28½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .26½ - —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½ - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .71 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —

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Allied Chemical

Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
Diethyl phthalate, tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17½- —
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb 2.30 - —
5-44 dm lots, works lb 2.35 - —
1-4 dm lots, works lb 2.40 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .49½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate)
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate)
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l. dms., works lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¾- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate dms., c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25¼- —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 100.00 -147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot kilo. 110.00 -152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms lb 1.20 —
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 4.75 - —
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .32¾- .34
Diglycol stearate, dms., ton lots lb. .26 - .28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 67 - —
tanks, works lb. 64 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb 1.10 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin h[illegible] bulk gram. .034 - .036
Dihydrostreptomycin su[illegible] gram. .034 - .036
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, [illegible] works lb. 3.45 —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
tech., dms. lb. 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
tanks same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., lb. .25 - —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .62 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62½- .63
tanks, works lb. .60 —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .50½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.10 4.10
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 4.35 - —
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.225 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.235 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
70% dms. c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .69¼- —
tanks, dlvd. 100% basis lb. .66 —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms. lb. 1.90 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .25 —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.31 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.30 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.28 - —
Dimethyl sulfate, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .28 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .28 - —

N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .28 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works. lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt alld lb. .75 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.56 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms. lb. .22 - —
89° C., dms. lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld E. lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E. lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld E. lb. .20 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily dms. lb. .11 - —
Refd., 63°C., dms. lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate dms. c.l., works. lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .25 —
Dioctyl sebacate, dms. c.l., works. lb. .61¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62¼- —
tanks, works dlvd. lb. .59¼- —
1,4-Dioxane, dms. c.l. works lb. .30 —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 —
Dipentaerythritol, c.l., t.l. dlvd. E. lb. .40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist. dms., c.l., works gal. .59 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .79 - —
tankcars, works gal. .42 - —
Dipentene, steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York gal. .91 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .55 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb. .65 - .85
Diphenyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Diphenylamine, refd., fused, tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Refd. diphenylamine in dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .49 - —
bgs. smaller lots, frt alld. lb. .50 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP dms. lb. 5.00 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt alld lb. .69 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt alld. lb. .70 - —
Di-o-tolylthiourea, tech., solid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .55 - —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt equald lb. .134 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .144 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .114 - —
Dodecylphenol, c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½- —
Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. per pound higher
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:
Blue, FD&C, No. 1 lb 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb 15.65 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No 1 lb 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb 19.60 -22.85
No. 3 lb 31.30 -35.90
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb 5.90 7.85
No. 2 lb 3.30 4.10
No. 3 lb 19.60 -22.85
No. 4 lb 5.55 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb 15.65 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb 9.15 -11.05
No. 5 lb. 3.30 4.10
No. 6 lb. 3.30 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb. 10.50 -10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1 lb 15.65 -16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb. 15.65 -16.10
No. 6 lb. 15.65 -16.10
No. 7 lb. 14.35 -14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 4 lb. 19.60 -20.05
No. 5 lb. 3.80 4.25
Red, D&C, No 17 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 18 lb. 23.60 -24.00
No. 19 lb. 15.00 -15.45
No. 21 lb 3.90 4.35
No. 22 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 28 lb. 24.15 -24.65
No. 33 lb. 17.00 -17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2 lb. 15.65 -16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 8 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 10 lb. 13.05 -13.50
No. 11 lb. 13.05 -13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No 1, cns lb. 15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 13.05 -13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.50 -10.95
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd No.
11110 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.70 - —
13390 Fast blue SR lb. 1.30 - —
14025 Yellow 2G lb. 1.18 - —
14030 Orange R, extra, conc. lb. 1.52 - —
14645 Chrome black T lb. .73 - —
14720 Rubine XX, conc. lb. 1.47 - —
15510 Orange Y, extra conc. lb. .79 - —
15575 Orange RR lb. .94 - —
15620 Fast Red A, conc. lb. 1.53 - —
15705 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. 1.07 - —
16150 Scarlet 2RL lb. 1.16 - —
16230 Fast light, orange 2G lb. 1.39 - —
16255 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. 1.20 - —
17590 Brown PG lb. 3.00 - —
18050 Phloxine 2G lb. 1.05 - —
18055 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.55 - —
18965 Fast Yellow 2G lb. 2.32 - —
19140 Yellow XX lb. 2.30 - —
19555 Yellow NN, conc. lb. 3.67 - —
20170 Brown Y lb. 1.27 - —
20470 Blue black, extra, conc lb. 1.37 - —
21010 Brown, RX, conc. lb. 1.35 - —
22240 Scarlet B lb. 2.60 - —
22310 Red FC lb. 1.45 - —
22311 Brown MCW lb. 1.40 - —
22390 Diazo black BHD lb. .93 - —
22610 Blue 2B extra conc. lb. 1.53 - —
23500 Red, 4BX, conc lb. 1.80 - —
24410 Sky blue FF, extra, conc. lb. 1.95 - —
24895 Brilliant yellow conc. lb. 3.11 - —
26400 Navy blue 3R, conc. lb. 1.70 - —
26695 Black F, conc. lb. 2.19 - —
26900 Milling Red 3R, conc. lb. 1.91 - —
27075 Neutral black 2B, conc. lb. 2.75 - —
27720 Gray L lb. 2.08 - —
29185 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 2.12 - —
30015 Diazo black VJ conc. lb. 2.48 - —
30235 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.33 - —
30045 Yellow brown K, extra lb. 1.26 - —
30295 Green BY, conc. lb. 1.02 - —
35360 Brown B lb. 2.89 - —
37565 Naphthol SWF lb. 1.76 - —
40000 Yellow 2G lb. 1.31 - —
41000 Yellow OX lb. 2.45 - —
42000 Green V, crystals lb. 2.73 - —
42040 Brilliant green G crystals lb. 3.62 - —
42090 Blue EG lb. 1.85 - —
42100 Milling green 6B, conc. lb. 4.70 - —
42640 Violet 4BXN lb. 2.25 - —
42820 Brilliant blue BBG lb. 2.44 - —
44045 Blue B, extra conc. lb. 3.61 - —
45170 Red BX lb. 4.76 - —
50415 Nigrosine SSJ lb. 1.03 - —
52015 Blue GXX lb. 2.22 - —
53185 Black, GXCF, conc. lb. .38 - —
58005 Alizarin red SC lb. 3.31 - —
59700 Golden orange GFD single paste lb. 2.70 - —
59710 Flaming orange 5RD double powder lb. 4.90 - —
59800 Dark blue BO, single paste lb. 2.28 - —
59825 Jade green NC supra, double paste lb. 1.50 - —
61570 Alizarin green CG extra lb. 3.53 - —
63010 Alizarin blue SAPG lb. 3.78 - —
63615 Alizarin blue black B lb. 3.02 - —
69825 Blue BLFD double paste lb. 2.82 - —
70800 Brown BR single paste lb. 2.03 - —
Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums dlvd. No.
12140 Oil scarlet BL lb. 1.70 - —
12055 Oil orange 7078-V lb. 5.87 - —
26120 Oil red N-1700 lb. 1.76 - —
42535B Methyl violet base lb. 1.88 - —
44045B Victoria blue base lb. 4.06 - —
50415B Oil black 8603 lb. .80 - —
61565 Alizarin cyanine green base. lb. 6.13 - —
Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100-lb. dms., dlvd No.
Spirit black RB lb. 3.89 - —
Spirit brown GN lb. 5.30 - —
Spirit orange R conc. lb. 5.87 - —
Spirit red B conc lb. 6.41 - —
Spirit yellow 2R conc. lb. 4.62 - —
12055 Spirit orange 7078-V lb. 1.25 - —
Spirit blue THN lb. 5.06 - —

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. 1.10 - —
Elm bark, grinding, bls. lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .45 - —
Select, bundles lb. .75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 48.40 - —
Endrin, tech., dms., t.l., dlvd lb. 3.35 - —
Eosin red toner, bbls., works lb. 1.85 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots, 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous bots, 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms., oz. .60 - .65
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., dms., oz. .60 - .80
Powd., dms. oz. .60 - .80
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
1-Epinephrine base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .58 - —
Erigeron oil, cns. lb. 11.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 1.50 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots oz. 54.75 - —
Eserine sulfate, bots oz. 86.00 - —
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. lb. .17 - —
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —

Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .58¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .56 - —
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .34 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 20.63 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 20.68 -20.74
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 21.75 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 21.80 -21.86
tanks, same basis gal. 21.59 —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
Ethyl benzoate, bots. lb. .90 - —
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .41 - —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .36¾- —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate, works lb. .90 - 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .73 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld E lb. .75 - —
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E. lb. .68 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld E. lb. .70 - —
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works. lb. .20 - .22
dms., works lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works lb. .10 —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.35 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .41½- —
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .27 - —
Ethyl ether, anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns lb. 1.01 - —
½-lb. cns. lb. 1.09 - —
¼-lb. cns. lb. 1.21 - —
Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .11 - —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. 34½- —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E lb. .42½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21¼- —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works lb. 3.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 - —
dms., l.t.l. frt. equald. lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. equald. lb. .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.85 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine,
Ethyl oenanthate, dms. lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available, SiO, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .46 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .42 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works. lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .58 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
Ethylbenzene 99%, dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
Ethylene, contract, ref'y. gate lb. .0475- .0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. equald. lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .28½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd., E. lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd., E. lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .33 - .38

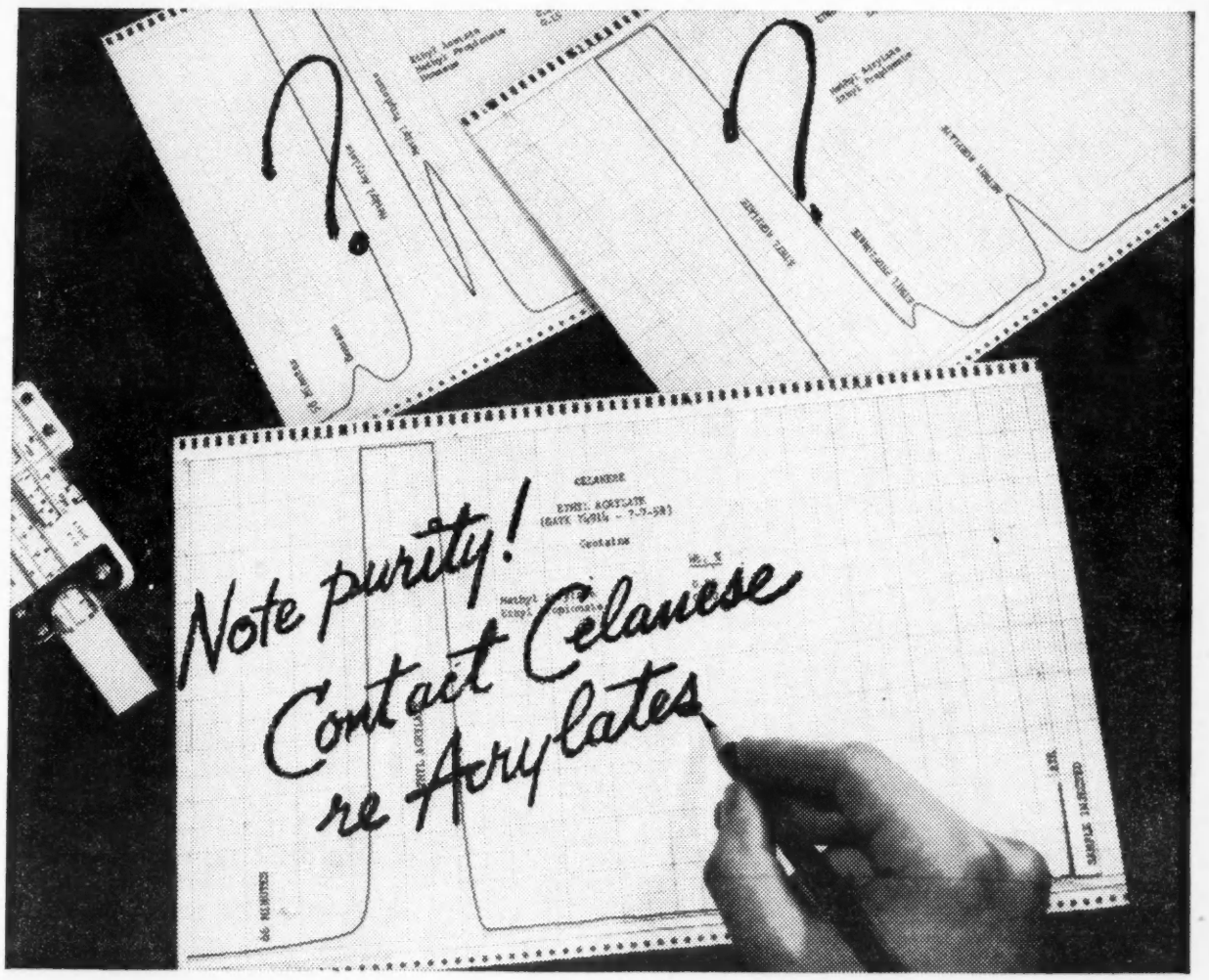
Ethylene oxide, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots and over lb. 6.75 - —
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. .90 - 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-75%, dms lb. .48 - .70
NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms lb. .53 - .80
Eugenol, USP, dms lb. 2.25 - 3.00
Tech., dms. lb. 1.45 - —
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .12 - .15

F

F salt, paste, tech., dms., works lb. 2.30 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton. higher
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .14 - —
French, light, bgs lb. .20 - —
Indian, light, bgs lb. .26 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Yugoslav, light, bgs lb. .16½- —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .07½- —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms. l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 7.25
Ferric chloride, 42°Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
USP, cryst., dms., t.l., works lb. .08½- —
Ferric citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .28¼- —
Ferric oxalate, tech., gran., 50-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .89 - —
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble gran. pearls, cs lb. .72 - .75
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms. lb. .79 - —
Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l. works ton.35.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.36.25 -42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 - .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .32½- .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, 200-lb. dm., frt. equald lb. .96 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area, 100 lbs 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. lb .09½- .10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls. gal.32.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls. gal. 3.75 - 4.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns lb. 1.90 - 3.00
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1250- .1300
Kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1480- .1530
Light-pressed, dms. lb. .1100- .1150
tanks lb. .0950- —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units per gram., dms. 1,000,000 units. .17½- —
500,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast ton.125.00 - —
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast ton.121.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib. dms., kilo or more gram. .44 - —
10% feed grade, fib. dms., 3 kilos or more kilo.44.00 - —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms, c.l., dlvd lb. .0670- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0405- —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0695- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0430- —
Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0375- —
Formic acid, 85%, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .1570- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .70 - —
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton.19.00 - —
Fuller's earth, calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.20.00 -21.75
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton.17.50 - —
Oil-bleaching, grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.17.50 -18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l., ship't. point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech., 250-lb. dm., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼- —
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb higher west of Denver.
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. W lb. .13 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .21 - —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. lb. .184 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22½- —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15½- —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 2.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 2.02 - 2.22
Gallic acid, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.78 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 1.80 - 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld lb 1.75 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.70 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, dom., bots. oz. 4.75 6.05
Imp., bots. oz. 4.50 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, pure pork skin, 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .53 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .62 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls, c.l. lb. .68 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .70 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .78 - —
Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .26 - —
Gentian root, bls. lb. .24 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs. lb. .30 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. .30 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 2.00 - 3.65
Soap grade, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.95
Standard, cns., dms. lb 2.00 - 3.40
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns lb.20.50 -24.00
Bourbon, cns. lb.25.00 -29.50
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil)
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.70
Ginger oil, dist., bots lb.10.50 -14.00
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 5.00 - 5.60
NF, from Jamaican root, bots. lb. 8.75 -10.25
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs lb. .16 - —
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs lb. .32 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .13 - —
Sierra Leone, bgs lb. .19 - —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
dms. l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13½- —
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs. c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 191 jellygrams, bgs. c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 2c. higher.
Glue, hide, 461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
Hide glue, l.c.l. prices 2c higher.
l-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 1.88 - —
l-Glutamine, bots., 1-9 kilo lots, kilo.150.00 -300.00
50-kilo lots kilo.100.00 - —
500-kilo lots kilo.75.00 - —



Sensitive gas chromatographic analysis shows typical acrylate monomer purity achieved through Celanese beta-Propiolactone process. Absence of peaks along base line indicates freedom from contaminating fractions.

HIGH PURITY OF CELANESE ACRYLIC MONOMERS GIVES YOU FASTER PROCESSING... BETTER PRODUCTS

You may have seen acrylate monomer analyses that look like this: or like this:
You can be sure of one thing—these are *not* Celanese monomers.
The curve for Celanese acrylates demonstrates an even base line uninterrupted by peaks indicating impurities. As a matter of fact, production-run Celanese acrylate esters are so pure, that they are used as mass spectrographic standards! Because of their high purity these monomers have reduced induction periods, react rapidly, undergo polymerization at a uniform rate, afford a high conversion of monomer to polymer. Products are made better . . . made easier. Celanese offers methyl, ethyl and butyl acrylates . . . as well as vinyl acetate. All are available in commercial quantities.
We'll be glad to send you more information on Celanese acrylate esters and other monomers. Simply write to: Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, Dept. 656-H, 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16.
Celanese® BPLTM

Celanese CHEMICALS

In Canada: Canadian Chemical Company Limited, Montreal, Quebec.
Export Sales: Amcel Co., Inc., and Pan Amcel Co., Inc., 180 Madison Ave., N. Y. 16.

Glycerine—Hydroxyethyl Cellulose

Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification, 88%, tanks, dlvd lb. .20½- .21
nat., crude, soapiye 80% tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- .19
Glycerine, imp., nat., crude, soapiye, 80% c.i.f lb. .19 - .20¼
Glycerine, nat., refd. USP CP, 99%, dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .29⅜- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .29⅞- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27⅝- —
96%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .26¾- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27¾- —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 3.25 - —
Gramicidin, 1 to 5 kilos, f.o.b. works, gram. 4.70 - —
Grapefruit oil, dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.75
Graphite, amorp, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms. ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
Graphite, amorph., cryst., 90-92%, ex whse. lb. .21 - .24½
powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
Graphite, flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd. lb. .06½- —
Yellow, tanks, dlvd. lb. .05½- .05⅝
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .14¾ Nom.
dms., t.c.l. lb. .15¾ Nom.
Extra winter, strained, dms., c.l. dms., t.c.l. lb. .18¼ Nom.
Prime, burning, dms., c.l. lb. .18¾ Nom.
dms., t.c.l. lb. .19¾ Nom.

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls. lb. .45 —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tips lb. 2.10 - 2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms. lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Guaiacwood oil, cns. lb. .75 - 1.30
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .38 - —
bgs., 5,000 lbs. or more lb. .39 - —
Indust., bgs., c.l. lb. .32 - —
Tech. grade, bgs. lb. .30 - .33

Gums

Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York ton. 20.30 - —
Terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis ton. 20.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York ton. 17.00 - —
imp., l.c.l., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York. ton. 55.00 - —
100-lb paper bgs., ex whse. ton. 60.00 -62.00

H

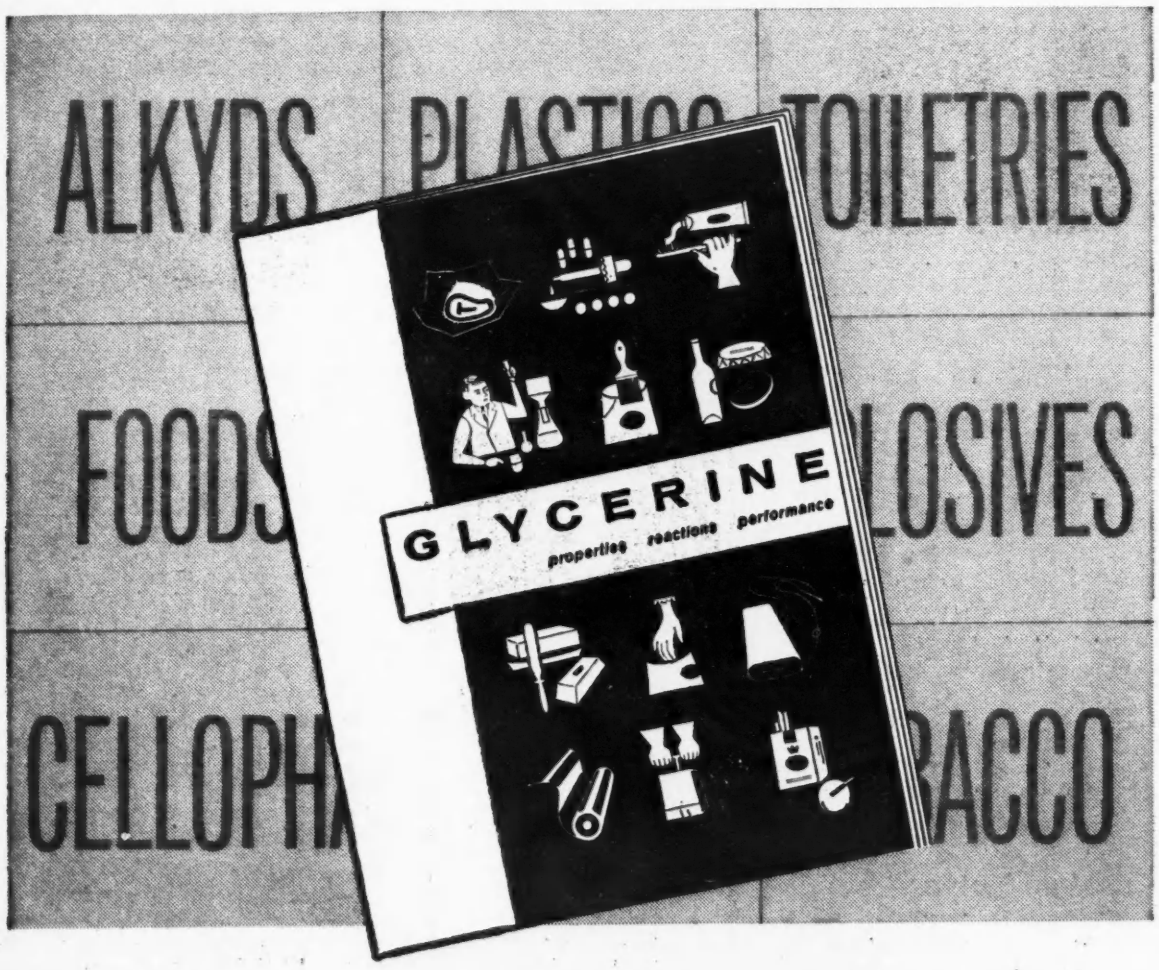
H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .95 - —
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.45 - —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls lb. 2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls. lb. 1.50 - —
Hemlock oil, cns. lb. 2.55 - 3.00
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Heptachlor, dms., c.l., t.l., 100% basis, frt. alld lb. .96 - —
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .16¼- —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .16¼- —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16¼- —
Hesperidin, purif., 100-lb. fib. dms., f.o.b., works lb. 8.95 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works lb. 22.50 - —
bots., 5-lb. lots, works lb. 23.00 - —
bots., 1-lb lots, works lb. 23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms. lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York lb. .233 - —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .243 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia lb. .42½- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½- .48¼
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .20 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex., dlvd gal. .16 - —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16 - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .35¾- —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.00 - 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Hexyl salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 3.50 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 3.25 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Horehound herb, bls. lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works lb. 1.35 - 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys. lb. 2.92 - —
1.70 s.g. cbys. lb. 3.23 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¾- .30¼
tanks, dlvd. zone 1 lb. 27¼- —

Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and the western part of Texas.

Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., frt. equald lb. .48 - .56
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride)
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100-lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works frt. equald ton. 30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks works frt. equald ton. 35.00 - —
CF, USP, consumers cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .15¾ - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
Hydrochloric acid, 5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.30 - 1.75
Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.30 - 1.75
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 19.25 - —
55-gal. dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
20-gal. dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 15.50 - —

Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.

Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
50-lb. cyls., t.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., t.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 96%, tanks, works lb. .14 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½- .32½
cyls. dlvd. W. lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Hydrogen peroxide 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .84½- —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms., Philadelphia and Chicago lb. .11 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va. lb. .073 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 4.20 - 5.10
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, low viscosity grades, 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. .86 - —
2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .99 - —
150 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis. lb. 1.02 - —
Less than 150-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.12 - —



New! Important data on Glycerine

"Glycerine Properties • Reactions • Performance" is a new twenty-page working booklet for anyone interested in glycerine. It describes all commercial grades and types. It covers storage, shipping and handling and a variety of glycerine's 1500 known applications.

For the chemist, this new booklet includes convenient technical data on hygroscopicity, vapor pressure, solvent power, etc. These are presented under twelve subject headings with nine charts and tables. Reactions not found in older literature are described.

We'd like to send you a copy of "Glycerine Properties • Reactions • Performance." It may suggest new areas of usefulness to you. Address your request to the Glycerine Producers' Association.

Properties
HYGROSCOPICITY • STABILITY
SOLVENT POWER • VISCOSITY
NONVOLATILITY • NONTOXICITY
TASTE • COMBINING WEIGHT

ADVANTAGES THAT COME WITH...
Glycerine

Applications
HUMECTANT • CARRIER
SOLVENT • LUBRICANT
SOFTENER • EMOLLIENT
ANTI-FREEZE • ALKYD BASE

GLYCERINE PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION • 295 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Hydroxyethyl cellulose, high viscosity grades, 20,000-lb. lots or more, more, f.o.b. shipping point..lb. 1.01 • —
2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis..lb. 1.04 • —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, 85 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis..lb. 1.07 • —
Less than 85-lb. lots, same basis. lb. 1.17 • —
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots.oz. 7.00 • —
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots. .....oz. 7.00 • —
Hypophosphorous acid, purif, 50% cbys., ton lots, f.o.b. works..lb. .83 • —
NF, 30%, cbys., all quantities, same basis..lb. .75 • —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms. .....lb. .75 - 1.05
Indigo (see Dyes coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn).
Indole, CP, bots .....lb. 15.75 -18.25
Inositol, bots., dlvd. .....lb. 5.00 • —
dms., dlvd. .....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. .....lb. .93 • —
Resub., USP, dms., f.o.b. works lb. 2.00 - 2.02
Iodochlorohydroquinolin, USP, dms. lb. 3.60 • —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs. .....lb. 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. .....lb. 3.85 - 5.00
b-Ionone, cns. .....lb. 3.85 - 5.85
Ipecac root, whole, bgs .....lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Powd., bbls. bxs. .....lb. 9.50 -10.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .22 • .25
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .57 • —
bbls., l.c.l. ton lots same basis. lb. .58 • —
bbls., smaller lots same basis.lb. .59 • —
Iron blue, dom., reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52 • —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .53 • —
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .54 • —
Imp., British, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48 • —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .49 • —
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .50 • —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon. Wyo. Utah. Col and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....lb. .15 • —
Iron oxide, brown pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide, metallic brown, bgs., works lb. .05¼- —
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red, bgs., c.l. works lb. .08¾- —
Iron oxide, red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .14¼- —
Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock .....lb. .06 Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse. New York. lb. .06½ Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l lb. .023 • .024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade, bgs. c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
Other shades, same basis lb. .12 • —
Isoamyl alcohol, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .29 • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .25 • —
Isoborneol, cns. .....lb. 1.44 - 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns. .....lb. .43 - .58
Isobornyl formate, dms. .....lb. 1.20 • —
Isobornyl proprionate, dms. .....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .73 - 1.00
Isobutyl acetate, solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis .....lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .17 • —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .13 • —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .28½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .23 • —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns. .....lb. 3.50 - 4.30
Isoniazid, powd., kilo or more..kilo.18.00 • —
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib dms., works lb. 4.25 • —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .25 • —
tanks, dlvd. E. .....lb. .21 • —
Isopentane, comi. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15½- —
Isophthalic acid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .152 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .162 • —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works. .....lb. .22½- —
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 • —
dms, l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .58 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .68 • —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .42 • —
Refd., 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd..gal. .60 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .70 • —
tanks, dlvd. .....gal. .44 • —
Refd., anhyd., c.l., dlvd. .....gal. .62 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .72 • —
tanks, dlvd. .....gal. .46 • —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .11 • —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .07 • —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC), tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. 1.00 • —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.05 - 1.25
tanks, works. .....lb. .99 • —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works..lb. .78 • —
450-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .80 • .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works.....lb. .65 - 1.25
Itaconic acid, refd., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works..lb. .53½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .54½- —
Tech., 250-lb. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .39 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .40 • —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis..lb. 2.70 • —
Powd., bbls., same basis.....lb. 2.75 • —
Jalap root, NF, bls. .....lb. .90 • —
NF, powd., bbls., bxs. .....lb. 1.15 • —
Japan wax, cs.....lb. .27 • .29
Juniper berries, bgs. .....lb. .15 • —
Juniper berry oil, bots. .....lb. 2.90 - 3.75
Twice rectified bots. .....lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Juniper tar oil, NF, dms.....lb. .42 • .60
Juniper wood oil, tech. cns. .....lb. .33 • .55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms. ....lb. .10 • .12
NF, colloidal, 50-lb. bgs. .....lb. .15½- .17½
Karaya gum No. 1, NF, powd. bls..lb. .45 • .48
No. 2, powd., bbls.....lb. .40 • .42
No. 3, powd., bbls.....lb. .35 • .37
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis..lb. 1.00 • —
Kola nuts, bgs. .....lb. .10 • —

L

L acid, bbls., works.....lb. 1.25 • —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .174 • —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240°F. b.r., tanks, east coast, N.J., N.Y. gal. .20 • —
Lacquer diluent, benzene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .1550- —
Toluene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .14375- —
tanks, Houston, Tex. .....gal. .16 • —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1789- .2740
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .1839- .2790
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .1889- .2840
Lactic acid, edible, bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald.....lb. .1938- .2890
80%, bbls., c.l., dms. frt. equald lb. .3039- .4523
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .3089- .4573
bbls. dms. 5 to 19 frt. equald. lb. .3139- .4723
bbls., dms., 1 to 4 frt. equald. lb. .3189- .4773
Plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .2740- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2790- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works .... lb. .2840- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works..... lb. .2890- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .4625- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works.... lb. 4725- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works.....lb. 4775- —
Tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.80 - —
bbls., t.c.l. works 100 lbs 7.20 —
Tech., 44%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs.11.45 -12.70
bbls., l.c.l., works....100 lbs.11.85 -13.10
USP, 85%, cbys. .....lb. .85 • —

Which of these 3 products and services can you use from BECCO?

New Cold Caustic Bleach Process

Looking for a way to use greater amounts of low-cost, more plentiful pulp—without capital investment for bleach equipment? Then let a Becco Sales Engineer show you our new technique* which allows you to bleach in the same equipment regularly used for the manufacture of cold caustic pulp.

In this new process, peroxide bleach liquor is added at the Bauer Refiner, and bleaching occurs during the refining operation. Bleach response depends on refiner densities.

Up to 20 points brightness increase has been obtained in commercial operations to date, and with no additional steam costs, no holding time, and no excessive chemical costs.

Becco can assist you immediately in setting up a production run and evaluating results. First step: use the coupon to let us know you're interested.

*—Patent Pending

BECCO fmc

BECCO CHEMICAL DIVISION, FMC
Station B, Buffalo, New York
Dept. OPDR-H

Gentlemen:
Please have a Sales Engineer give me more information on Becco's Cold Caustic Bleach Process.

NAME_____
FIRM_____
ADDRESS_____
CITY_____
ZONE____STATE_____

Problems in handling Hydrogen Peroxide

?

Becco's Four-Fold Engineering Service Program—offered free—includes:

1. Comprehensive survey of your facilities.
2. Specific proposal with recommendation of proved equipment and where it is obtainable.
3. Installation supervision by Becco.
4. Periodic inspection and permanent service.

Can you use this free Becco help, based on more years of experience with bulk handling of H_2O_2 than any other manufacturer? Use the coupon to let us know.

BECCO fmc

BECCO CHEMICAL DIVISION, FMC
Station B, Buffalo, New York
Dept. OPDR-B

Gentlemen:
Please tell me more about your Four-Fold Engineering Service.

NAME_____
FIRM_____
ADDRESS_____
CITY_____
ZONE____STATE_____

"Enclosing $1.00— Send Patent License"

Well, perhaps there's a little more to your gaining use of Becco patents than just mailing your dollar in, but not much more. And certainly, no more money. The $1.00 really does cover it.

Becco has lots of patents, granted as a result of innovations in the use of Hydrogen Peroxide and other Peroxygen chemicals developed in Becco's Research Laboratories. But they don't do us a whole lot of good locked tightly in our safe. So, we long ago adopted the following policy:

If one of our patents can help you, we'll be glad to license the rights to you **perpetually**, for just one dollar. You get a nice certificate, incidentally, to cover the legalities, but more important—you also get free our complete engineering help in setting up your process, handling the material, maintenance, etc., etc.

What do we get? You as a customer—we hope—but there's no obligation on your part. Just seems to work out that way, though—when we know enough about a particular peroxygen to hold a patent on its use, chances are we've also learned enough to produce it purer than anyone else. You benefit from this; we do, too.

Use the coupon below to ask for a Sales Engineer—or our list of patents—that may help you solve an important problem.

BECCO fmc

BECCO CHEMICAL DIVISION, FMC
Station B, Buffalo, New York
Dept. OPDR-F

Gentlemen:
Please send your list of patents available on the use of
☐ Hydrogen Peroxide
☐ Peroxygen Chemicals
☐ Persulfate Chemicals
☐ Please have a Sales Engineer call.

NAME_____
FIRM_____
ADDRESS_____
CITY_____
ZONE____STATE_____

Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt equald lb. .14 - —
bgs., 6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
USP, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bags ½c. to 1c. lower.
Lactose, USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt equald lb. .18½- —
bgs., l.t.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - .19¾
Lady's slipper root, bls. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb 1.25 - —
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .27 - .29
USP, anhyd., dms., works lb. .24 - .26
hydrous, dms., works lb 23 25
Lard, cash, dms. lb. .0795- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs. lb. .55 - —
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns. lb 9.75 -12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls. lb. .60 —
Lauric acid, pure, dms. lb. .38½- .41
tanks lb. .36 - —
Lauryl alcohol, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50

n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. .65½- —
dms., l.t.l., works lb. .66 - —
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms. lb. 1.25 2.00
Abrial, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
Ord., bls. lb. .20 - .25
Select., bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns. lb. 2.75 - 6.75
40-42% ester, cns. lb. 5.00 - 7.75
Spike, Spanish, cns. lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls. lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. lb. .26½- —
powd., bbls. lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-50 lb. bgs or any quantity, frt. alld, on $150 or more lb. .30½- —
1-lb. bgs., same basis lb. .47 - —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt point, frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate)
Lead chloride, dms. lb. .52 - —
Lead iodide NF V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Lead linoleate, fused, 26% Pb, dms. lb. .38 - —
Lead metal, prime, pigs, New York. lb. .12 - —
St. Louis lb. .1180- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .143 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .153 - —

Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .19¼- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .24¼- —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .31¾- —
Lead nitrate, bbls. lb. .24¼- .26¾
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .28¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech. powd., bbls lb. .45 - .50
Lead phthalate, dibasic, dms., works, lb. .41 - —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .14¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .1443- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1545- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .1460- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1560- —
Lead resinate, precip, 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd. lb. .40¼- —
Lead salicylate, normal, dms., works, lb. .46 - —
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).
Lead silico-chromate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mfg. point, frt. alld lb. .19½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms lb. .15 - —
24% Pb, dms. lb. .21¼- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms. lb. .23¼- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt. frt. alld. lb. .15¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
Lead, white, basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld. lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —

Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works, lb. .14 - .18
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, works lb. 9.00 - —
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 3.10 - 3.50
Messina, cns. lb. 3.75 - 5.00
Lemongrass oil, cns. dms. lb. .95 - 1.25
dl-Leucine, dms., works lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. lb. .13 - —
Powd., bls. lb. .15 - .16
Whole, bls. lb. .09 - .10
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Lignosulfonate (see under ammonium or sodium lignin sulfonate).
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs., works, E. ton 14.25 - —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 17.25 - —
Chemical, spray, bgs. c.l., same basis ton 18.25 - —
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns lb. 6.25 - 6.75
West Indian, cns lb 6.50 - 7.80
Expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.75 - 8.75
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.60
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb. 3.20 - 3.60
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 3.05 - 3.60
96-98%, dms. lb. 3.60 - —
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb. 3.40 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation to distributors dms., frt alld lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Lindane, tech., to formulators, dms., 1-2,000 lbs., dlvd lb. 2.40 - —
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls lb. .25 - —
Without leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Linseed meal, expeller 32% bulk, Minneapolis, mills ton. 72.50 - —
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis. ton. 64.00 - —
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York lb. .1630- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .1730- .1780
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1280- —
tanks, New York lb. .1430- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1480- .1490
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .1900- —
Water-white, dms lb. .2200- —
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
Lithium aluminum hydride, lump, dms., works lb. 33.00 -39.00
Lithium benzoate, dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., works, frt. equald lb. 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
dms., ton lots to t.l., dlvd lb. 1.30 - 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld lb. .67 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .73 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .79 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
Tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld lb. .87 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .88 - .92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots. lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.15 - —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd lb 2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd. lb. 2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. 9.50 - —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .73 - —
Lithium manganite, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb lots lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works lb. .98 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.47 - —
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .08⅜- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .09⅛- —
Lithopone, titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .55 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., 50-oz. lots, works oz. 30.00 - —
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs lb. .38 - .40
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 4.00 - —
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, 25-lb. dms lb. 4.95 - —

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. 2.20 - —
No. 2, whole, bls lb. 1.65 - —
siftings, bls. lb. 1.60 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms lb. 9.75 -12.25
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26¼
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .28¾- .30
rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28¾- —
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesia, calcined, tech., heavy, 85%, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Luning, Nev ton. 39.50 - —
91%, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton. 49.50 - —
95%, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton. 59.00 - —
Magnesia, calcined, USP, light bgs. lb. .36½- .37¼
heavy, fib. dms lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 86.25 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewelah, Wash ton. 46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, cs., jars lb. .95 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11 - —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- .14

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COASTAL LEMON OIL USP

Pure California cold pressed lemon oil produced under continuous scientific quality control . . . bulk blended for uniformity, from desert and coastal grown lemons . . . packaged in tamper-proof containers for your protection . . . and priced to save you money. Our research and laboratory facilities have helped many users with product improvement and cost reduction . . . perhaps we can help you.

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R. D. Webb & Co., Inc., 137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Connecticut
Ventura Processors, 2325 Vista Del Mar Drive, Ventura, California

Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .13¼- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald.....lb. .14 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .15 - .16
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - .15
Magnesium chloride, hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works.ton.53.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E..lb. 1.42 - —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works..lb. .24½- .25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .22½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld.....lb. .23½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .21½- —
Magnesium metal, 99.8%, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works..lb. .36 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works..lb. .35½- —
sticks, cs. works frt. alld. on carlots..lb. .39 - —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works..lb. .29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls..lb. .73 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works..lb. .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs, l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs, smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots..lb. .38 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots.....lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisicilate 7c. per. lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls, works..lb. 5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .92 - 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms..lb. .37¼- —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .28¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies.....lb. .27¾- —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per. lb. higher.
Malic acid, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .40 - —
Manganese acetate, dms., dlvd....lb. .35 - —
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms. lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb. lots and more, works..lb. .11 - .16
Manganese chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .21¾- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .23¼- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net works ton.148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., same basis.....ton.144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms. same basis..ton.152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.
Manganese gluconate, dms. .....lb. 1.84 - —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd..lb. .33 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms..lb. .35¼- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls..lb. .41¼- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. .....lb. .34 - —
dms., ton lots, dlvd. E. .....lb. .36 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E...lb. .38 - —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld..lb. .29¾- —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms..lb. .25¼- —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms.....lb. .33 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E...ton.97.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. S. E...ton.104.50 - —
Manganese tallate, 6%, dms. ....lb. .26 - —
Manila copal gum, C, bgs. .....lb. .35 - .39
DBB, bgs. .....lb. .25 - .28
DK, bgs. .....lb. No stocks.
DK, dust bgs. .....lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. .....lb. .20 - .24
WS, bgs. .....lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works..lb. .60 - —
fib. dms. to ton lots, works..lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., single dm., works..lb. .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms. .....lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....lb. .29 - —
Menadione, USP, bots. .....gram. .044 - .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf..lb. .07¼- —
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 6.25 - 6.40
Japanese, cs. .....lb. 7.00 - 7.18
Syn., USP, racemic, cns.....lb. 4.50 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld..lb. .44 - —
bgs., fib. dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld..lb. .54 - —
bgs., fib. dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more..lb. 4.98 - —
USP, gran. or powd., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works..lb. 4.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms..lb. 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide red, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works..lb. 7.72 - —
Mercuric oxide, red., NF IX, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works..lb. 5.97 - —
tech., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis..lb. 5.77 - —
Mercuric oxide yellow, NF, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis..lb. 6.14 - —
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots...lb. 5.58 - —
bbls., smaller lots.....lb. 5.60 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide yellow, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works..lb. 8.22 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV)
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask net-flask.229.00 -232.00

Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works.....lb. .57 - .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m- Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, frt. equald..lb. .42½- —
dms., smaller lots, frt. equald. lb. .43 - .75
tanks, works, frt. equald..lb. .40 - —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld..gal. .85 - —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l. or t.l. min., dlvd..gal. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .61½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area..gal. .35 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd..gal. .30 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., f.o.b. terminal..gal. .29 - —
zone 2, dms., c.l. or t.l., min., frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....gal. .65½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min., dlvd., Metropolitan area..gal. .39 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min. dlvd. gal. .34 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methapyrilene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald..lb.21.73 - —
Methapyrilene hydrochloride, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald..lb.27.23 - —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Methionine hydroxyanalogue, (calcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt alld.....lb. 1.25 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis.....lb. 1.29 - —
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more..lb. 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis..lb. 1.53 - —
Methyoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs.,
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1..lb. .21½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis.lb. .22 - .22½
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1..lb. .23½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .24 - .24½
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .62½- —

Methyl acetone, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. ....gal. .76 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. .....gal. .51 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.
Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. .....lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. .....lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. .....lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works.lb. 1.05 - —
N-Methylaniline, tech., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .68 - —
Methyl anthranilate, cns. .....lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms .....lb. .65 - .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld..lb. .62 - .63
Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works..lb. .82 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis .....lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs..lb. 1.05 - —

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- LACTOSE EDIBLE
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Methyl Cellulose— Monosodium Phosphate

Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15,400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .69 • —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis ..... lb. .76 • —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 • .89
Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis. lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns. ..... lb. 1.55 • 1.60
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .43 • —
Methyl formate, refd., dms. .... lb. .35 • .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .07 • —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .21 • —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works lb. .21¼- —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works ..... lb. .23 • —

Methyl heptin carbonate, bots. lb. 28.00 -31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.85
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Belle, W. Va. lb. .31 • —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .29 • —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb. 2.45 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl parathion, tech., 80%, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .84 • —
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms. lb. 6.90 • —
Methyl salicylate, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .60¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .62½- .67½
Methyl testosterone USP, 100-gram bots gram. No Prices.
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.80 • —

Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.38 • —
Methyl violet prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted ..... lb. 3.25 • —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. ... lb. .15¾- —
Methylene chloride, tech., tanks, 4,000-gal. min., dlvd. ... lb. .12¼- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., dlvd. lb. .13¼- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb. .90 • —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs. c.l., works lb. .04 • —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 • —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l. ex-whse. ..... lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse, or freight alld. E lb. .09 • —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
bgs. ex-whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 • —

Mica, wet-grd., white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼- —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 • .11
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 • .12
Mineral black, bgs., works ..... lb. .0160- .0672
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .62 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .67 • —
tankcars, refy. ..... gal. .46 • —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 • —
tankcars, refy. ..... gal. .46 • —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 • —
tankcars, refy ..... gal. .47 • —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 • —
tankcars, refy. ..... gal. .53 • —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .80 • —
tankcars, refy ..... gal. .59 • —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis ..... gal. .77 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 • —
tankcars, refy. ..... gal. .61 • —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84 • —
200-210 vis., non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89 • —
tankcars, refy. ..... gal. .63 • —
300-350 vis., non-ret. dms. c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89½- —
tankcars, refy. ..... gal. .68½- —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1560- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1660- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy Watson, Calif. gal. .25 • —
tanks, Borger, Tex. ..... gal. .25 • —
Houston, Tex. ..... gal. .25 • —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .32 • —
Newark ..... gal. .29 • —
New York ..... gal. .30½- —
Wood River, Ill. ..... gal. .2725- —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38½- —
regular tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .169 —
tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 • —
tanks, group 3 ..... gal. .12875- —
tanks, Houston, Tex. ..... gal. .145 • —
tankwagon, Boston ..... gal. .20 • —
Buffalo ..... gal. .20½- —
Chicago ..... gal. .289 • —
Cleveland ..... gal. .23½- —
Newark ..... gal. .19 • —
New York ..... gal. .19 • —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .19 • —
Providence ..... gal. .20½- —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene)
MNPT maroon toner, bgs., c.l., works lb. 6.20 —
Molasses, [illegible] tanks, New Orleans gal. .10¾- —
tank [illegible] —
Molybdated orange bbls [illegible] lb. .3 —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo 7.84 • —
325 mesh, ctns., works ..... kilo 9.13 • —
Molybdenum trioxide, purif., dms., works lb. 1.15 • —
Tech., chemical, dms., works, basis Mo content lb. 1.48 • —
Tech., metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.47 • —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works. lb. 1.05 • 1.15
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .965 • —
dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .995 • —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .95 • —
Monobutylamine, cms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .59 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .55 • —
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .56 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .54 • —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .08¾- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .29 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .25 • —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous, solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .38½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis, lb. .40 • —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .35 • —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .29 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .25 • —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .35 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .31 • —
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .30 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .26 • —
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis, lb. .26 • —
Monomethylamine, 40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis, lb. .33 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33½- —
Monomethylamine, 40% soln., tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .26 • —
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .32 • —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 3.05 • —
dms. 100-lb. lots, same basis ... lb 3.25 • —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., 100 lbs., dlvd lb. 1.00 • 1.07
Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate, monobasic).

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?

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- alkali resistance?
- grease, oil, and solvent resistance?
- permeability to moisture vapor?
- soap and water brush cleaning?
- resistance to lifting by auto tires?
- good adhesion?
- ease of cleaning?

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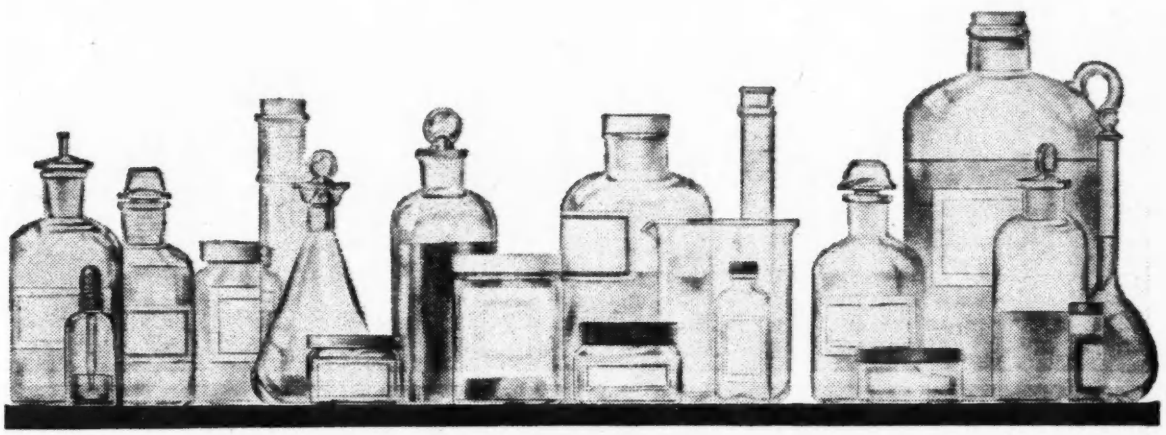
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.56	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.54	—
Montan wax, Calif., refd., bgs.	lb.	.27	.28
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs.	lb.	.22	.24
German, bgs.	lb.	.26	.27
Morphine, cns.	oz.	12.40	12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns.	oz.	9.95	10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns.	oz.	9.90	9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns	oz.	9.90	9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns.	oz.	9.90	10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.55¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.56¼	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.52¾	—
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).			
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	4.40	4.90
cns., 25-lb. lots	lb.	4.50	5.00
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots.	lb.	4.60	5.10
cns., 25-lb. lots	lb.	4.70	5.20
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb lots	lb.	1.40	—
cns., 25-lb lots	lb.	1.45	—
Mustard seed, Danish yellow, bags.	lb.	.11½	—
Montana, yellow, bgs.	lb.	.10½	—
Oriental, bgs.	lb.	.08	—
Mustard oil, syn. bots.	lb.	1.60	1.85
Myristic acid, bgs	lb.	.31½	.34
tanks	lb.	.30½	—
Myrrh gum, cs	lb.	.55	—

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).			
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's (see Cleaner's naphtha).			
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles	gal.	.174	—
Portland, Ore.	gal.	.18	—
San Francisco	gal.	.179	—
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.18	—
east coast, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.19	—
group 3	gal.	13875	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.21½	—
Chicago	gal.	.299	—
Cleveland	gal.	.24½	—
Houston Tex.	gal.	.15½	—
Newark	gal.	.20½	—
New York	gal.	.20½	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.21½	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.20	—
Naphthalene crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.04¼	—
78° tanks, same basis	lb.	.05	—
Imp., 78°, bgs., large lots	lb.	.06½	Nom.
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09¾	—
indust., balls, flakes, whole-			
CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15¾	—
1-lb. pkgs. c.l., same basis.	lb.	.18½	—
a-Naphthol, bbls, frt alld	lb.	1.00	—
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., works	lb.	.33	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
Naphthol, ITR red toner, bbls., works	lb	5.50	—
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid)			
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Nevile and Winther's acid).			
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).			
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid)			
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid)			
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid)			
a-Naphthylamine, bbls, frt. alld	lb.	.50	—
b-Naphthylamine, tech. flake, bbls., works	lb.	1.60	—
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).			
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).			
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid)			
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).			
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid)			
Naringin, fib dms	lb.	8.50	
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms.	lb.	.30	Nom.
20° cold test, dms.	lb.	.29	Nom.
30° cold test, dms.	lb.	.28	Nom.
Neocinchophen, USP dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	7.00	8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity	gram.	.25	—
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity	gram.	.30	—
Tech., fib. dms	gram.	.14	—
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots.	lb.	425.00	575.00
Tunisian, bots.	lb.	400.00	—
Nerolin, cns.	lb.	2.55	2.85
Neville and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.30	—
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).			
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.68½	.75½
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.78¼	.85¼
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.37	.45
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.72	.73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works	lb.	.74	—
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works	lb.	.32½	.33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls	lb.	.85	—
Green, bbls.	lb.	.84	—
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.28	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28½	.36
Nicotinamide, USP, 50-kilo dm., frt. adjusted	kilo.	8.00	—
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted	kilo.	8.00	—
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms. frt. alld	lb.	1.20	—
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.05	—
Nicotinic acid, USP, dms., dlvd	kilo.	6.00	—
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).			
Niger seed, bgs	lb.	.10¼	—
Nikethamide, cbys.	lb.	5.00	—
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs.		5.75	—
cbys., l.c.l., works E. 100 lbs.		6.05	6.35
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs.		6.25	—
cbys., l.c.l., works E. 100 lbs.		6.55	7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs.		6.75	—
cbys., l.c.l., works, E. 100 lbs.		7.05	7.85
42° Be., cybs., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs.		7.25	—
cbys., l.c.l., works, E. 100 lbs.		7.55	8.35
Nitric acid, 58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs.		3.90	—
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs.		4.90	—
Nitric acid, CP, NF consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
cbys. extra, l.c.l., works.	lb.	.20	—
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.22½	—
5-pint bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	.25
4-Nitro-2-aminophenol tech., paste, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.99	—
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.15	—
Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis.	lb.	1.10	—
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.49	—
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.51	—
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs,	lb.	1.35	—
p-Nitroaniline, dms. frt alld	lb.	.445	—
o-Nitroanisole, tech., tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.36	—
p-Nitroanisole, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.72	—
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13	—
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.14	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.63	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.64	—
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 seconds, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.37½	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33½	.40½
18-20, cps., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.39½	—
bbls., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.40½	.42½
250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	.46
Nitrocellulose, spirit soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.44	.49
Spirit soluble, 5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	.45

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.26	.27
2-Nitro-p-cresol, tech., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.88	—
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.25	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.26½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.22½	—
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.			
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald., N.	unit.	1.20	—
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works	unit-ton.	4.50	Nom.
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works	unit-ton.	3.10	.50
Nitromethane, dms., t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.25	—
dms., l.t.l., dlvd E	lb.	.26½	—
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.			
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.31	—
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	.94	—
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.45	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.47	—
1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.23½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21	—
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.18½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.			
m-Nitrotoluene, tech., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.45	—
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.16	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.13	—
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., cast, tanks, works	lb	.26½	—
c.l., t.l., dms., same basis	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., dms., same basis	lb	.28	—
flake, c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., dms., same basis	lb	.28	—
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms.	lb	1.25	—
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.22	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.23	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.19½	—
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.			
Nutmegs, East Indian, whole, bgs.	lb.	1.36	—
West Indian, bgs	lb.	1.45	—
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist., East Indian, cns.	lb.	9.50	12.75
West Indian, cns	lb.	9.50	12.75
Nux vomica, bls	lb.	.20	—
Powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.20	.25



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Melting Point, °C	171 to 172
pH of 0.1M Aqueous Solution at 20°C	10.4
Solubility in Water at 20°C, g/100 ml	80

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CSC

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms.....lb. .43 - .55
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J gal. .20 - —
Borger, Tex. ..... gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. Zone 1 lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd., Zone 1.....lb. .41 - —
Octyl alcohol, perfumers' grade, bots lb. 1.60 - 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech. (see 1-Octanol, tech).
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .21 - —
Octyl phenol in dms., 1¢c. higher.

Oils

Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms. .....lb. .22 - .22½
tanks .....lb. .20½- —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .18 - .20½
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Single-dist., dms. .....lb. .16¾- .19½
tanks .....lb. .14¼- —
Oleo oil, extra, dms. .....lb. .14 - .14½
Oleostearine, dms. .....lb. .12½- .13
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs. .....lb. .13 - .20
Tears, cs. .....lb. .22 - .30
Olibanum oil, bots. .....lb. 5.00 - 7.65
Extra fine, bots.....lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot, duty-paid..gal. 2.50 - 2.75
Olivine, crude, works.....ton.12.00 - —
20 mesh, works .....ton.15.00 - —
100 mesh, works.....ton.20.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns.....oz.19.20 -19.45
gran., cns. .....oz.21.65 -21.90
powd., cns. .....oz.21.65 -21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
California, cns., dms.....lb. .85 - .90
Florida, cns., dms. .....lb. .70 - 1.25
Messina, cns. .....lb. 3.25 - 5.00
West Indian, bitter, cns., dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Sweet, dist., cns., dms.....lb. .60 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls..lb. .18 - .20
Sweet .....lb. .35 - .38

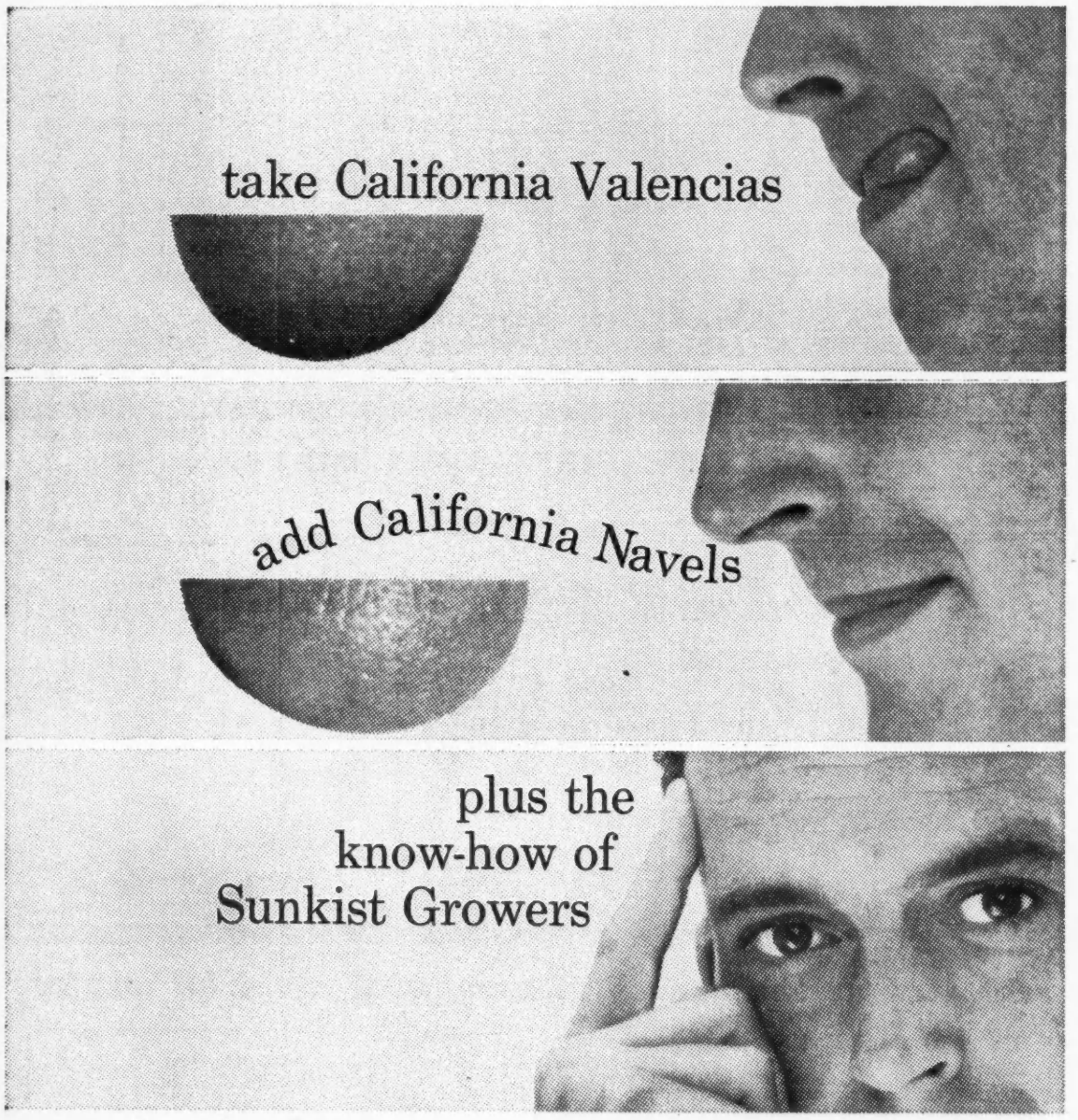
Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns.....lb. 1.80 - 2.30
Orris root, Florentine, bls. .....lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. .....lb. .65 - —
Verona, bls. .....lb. .35 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. .....lb. .45 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid, (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Ouabain, USP, bots.....gram 3.00 - 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs.....lb. .74 - .76
Refd., pure, bgs.....lb. .80 - .83
Oxalic acid, bgs., dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - .18¼
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .18¼- .18¾
bgs., dms., smaller lots, works. lb. .19¼- .19¾
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, fib dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld.. lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works, lb. 4.75 - 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms.....lb. .1435- .1535
tanks .....lb. .1190- —
Palm oil acid, dist., dms.....lb. .15¾- .19¼
tanks .....lb. .13¾- .14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Papain, NF, powd. .....lb. 5.00 - 7.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns. 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots ..... oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns.,. oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian bgs..... lb. .34 - .35
Hungarian, bgs. ..... lb. .32 - —
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .50 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. ..... lb. .34 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls. ..... lb 1.21 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. ..... lb 1.35 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0655- —
122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 132°-134°F., ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0765- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, tanks, refy.lb. .0765- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy. gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .12 - .13
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse.lb. .1715- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse..... lb. .1865- —
USP-X, fib. dms., c.l. ..... lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots..... lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene.
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, ethyl, dms., frt. alld. lb. .84 - —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, 100 lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
Passion flower herb, bls..... lb. .50 - .55
Patchouli oil, imp., cns..... lb. 4.80 - 5.25
Peach kernel oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb., bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.00 - —
Peacock blue price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton.57.50 - —
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills lb. .16½- .17
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., bbls. lb 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., 150 jelly grade. lb 1.28 - —
Imp., Danish, ex whse lb 1.28 - —
Penicillin potassium 1,000,000 units. .023 - .025
Penicillin, procaine. 1,000,000 units. .023 - .025
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb 2.30 - 3.10
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22½- .29
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .32 - —
Pentaerythritol, di-and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb 6.00 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, bgs.....lb. .24¾- —
black, Lampong, bgs..... lb. .24½- —
Red, Funtuas, bgs ..... lb. .30 - —
Japanese, Hontaka, bgs..... lb. .30 - —
Santaka, bgs. ..... lb. .30 - —
Sudanese, bgs. ..... lb. .36 - —
White, Muntok, bgs..... lb. .45 - —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
Imp., USP., bls..... lb. .85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. ..... lb. 3.45 - 4.50
Redist., USP, dms..... lb. 3.75 - 5.15
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l. or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11¾- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal. min. dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.60 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld ..... lb. 1.55 - —
Peru balsam, dms..... lb. 1.35 - 1.80
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil, South American cns., dms..lb. 2.45 - 3.30



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Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10125-.11375
tanks, refy. lb. .05875- —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09125-.10375
tanks, refy. lb. .04875- —
Lily white, dms., c.l., refy lb. .08625- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10625- .12
tanks, refy. lb. .06735- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .09125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11125- .125
tanks, refy. lb. .06875- —
USP, soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .095 .10375
tanks, refy. lb. .04875- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55%, sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (see sodium phenobarbital).
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%) non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis. lb. .17¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14¾- —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
non ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
30°C. or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
dms., same basis lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, 250-lb. dm., 2,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.30 - —
250-lb. dm., same basis lb. 1.35 - —
Phenothiazine drench, fib dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
fib. dms. t.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
fib. dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots. lb. 2.95 - —
100%, bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms. works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms. 200-lb. lots dlvd E. lb. 3.45 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .42½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms. frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, comi., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. 1.40 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.30 - 1.60
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.50
Standard, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 20,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. 1.70 - 1.85
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mendelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine, 97%, 450-lb. dms. lb. 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 2.10 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .48 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23¾- .26
nubs, bgs. lb. .33¾- .37
seeds, bgs. lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. lb. .22¾- .25
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works lb. 17.75 - —
Tech., fib. dms., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosgene, ref. cyls., works lb. .15½- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 48.00 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 66-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines. long-ton 5.16 - —
55-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.56 - —
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.21 - —
74-75%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.21 - —
76-77%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 8.21 - —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.37 per bbl. and labor at $1.52.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 7.85 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 - 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Phosphoric acid, NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .56 - .57
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .15½
Solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1395- .1450
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .1550- .1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17 - .19
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- .18½
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.90 - —
Resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.52 - —
Phthalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb. 3.35 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb. 3.00 - —
Water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
NF, fib. dms lb. 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 - .422
b-Picoline, 98%, dms., t.l., works. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .95 - —
b,g-Picoline, 5°C. dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, dms., f.o.b., works lb. 1.60 - —
tanks, t.l., same basis lb. 1.50 - —
Picric acid, NF, bbls. lb. .85 - —
Tech, bbls. lb. .44 - —
Pigment green B, kgs. lb. 1.45 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 5.25 - —
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials. oz. 5.15 - —
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .68 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .57 - —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. lb. 3.75 - 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, crude, cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.48
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l. ex whse New York. lb. .173 - —
Pine oil, steam-dist. dms. ex whse. New York lb. .185 - —
dms., dlvd. lb. .188 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)
Pinetar oil, coml. dms., c.l., works. lb. 0561- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms., c.l., ex whse New York. lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb .046 - —
NF, rectified, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South lb. .40 - —
dms., t.c.l. ex whse, New York lb. .41½- —
Refd., dms., incl., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., incl. l.c.l., ex whse New York lb. .36½- —
Pink root, bls. lb. 1.75 - —
Piperazine, anhyd., dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. 1.60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.65 - —
Piperazine citrate, 36%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Piperazine dihydrochloride, 51%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.23 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, 44%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more frt. alld lb. .77 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .90 - —

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RCI BUILDING, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

Piperazine phosphate, 42%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld. lb. 1.06 - —
Piperidine, dist., 98% min., dms., frt. equald lb. 2.60 - —
Piperonyl butoxide dms. dlvd E lb 4.50 5.05

Pitches

Pitch quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works ..... oz. 76.00 -80.00
Pleurisy root, bls ..... lb 45 .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms. .. lb. 15.60 - —
Poke root, bls ..... lb .19 .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms. 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 47 .49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb lots, works, lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 47 .49
Pontianak copal gum chips bgs lb .26 - —
Nubs bgs lb .7 40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb No stocks.
Dutch, bgs. ..... lb. .22 - —
Danish, bgs. ..... lb. .20½ - —
Polish, bgs. ..... lb. .20 - —
Turkish, bgs. ..... lb. .17½ - —
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs 3.70 - —
flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs 9.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
Potash, solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .31 - —
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
USP, powd., dms. lb. .24 - —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½ - .19¼
Potassium bichromate in dms. ¾c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
100-lb. bgs., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt., same basis lb. .38 - —
100-lb. bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .40 - —
Potassium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb. 16.00 -22.00
Pelletized postassium borohydride $1.25 per lb higher in 1,000-lb. lots.
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .52 .62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs lb. .39 .40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls dms lb. .20 - —
Potassium carbonate, dom., tech., powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
calcined, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs 6.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Potassium carbonate, hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - .14½
Powd., dms, c.l., works lb. .12¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 .15
works lb. .12¼ - —
Potassium chlorate NF cryst., dms., 2,000 lbs or more, works, lb. .16¾ - —
NF, gran, 25-lb. metal dms lb. .36 - —
NF, powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .17¼ - —
Potassium chloride, industr., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton. 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 33.50 - —
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
bgs., c.l. works ton. 31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms. ..... lb. .20 .22
USP, gran., dms. ..... lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., dms. ..... lb. .24 - .26
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate)
Potassium chromate tech., dms., works lb. .50 - .51
Potassium citrate, NF, gran., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .43 - —
powd., 250-lb. dms., same basis, lb. .46 - —
Potassium cyanide, dms 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .42½ - —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb lots, works, lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .44 - .44½
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate)
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .24½ - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - —
Potassium fluoborate, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms, works lb. .37 - .38
Potassium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. 1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacol sulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb dms, 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½ .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000 lb lots lb. 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, USP, cryst., gran., or powd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.40 - —
Potassium manure salt, 22% K₂O, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. 16 - —
Powd., dms. lb 27 - —
Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .30 - .32
bagged, 60% minimum K₂O, same basis ton. 22.90 -24.10
Gran., bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .30½ - .32½
bagged, 60% minimum K₂O, same basis ton. 23.20 -24.40
Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.
Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 17.00 —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs 18.00 19.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs 9.50 —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.00 12.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.50 —
bgs. smaller lots 100 lbs 12.00 13.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., powd., 300-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .32 - —
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms. c.l., works ton 219.50 —
dms. ton lots, ex whse ton 311.00 —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton 316.00 —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb .18½ —
dms., l.c.l., works lb 19 20
Potassium permanganate, coml., kgs., works lb. .25 .33
USP, dms., works lb. .29 - .35
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½ —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .18 21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb 15½ 18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide)
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide)
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be. 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.50 —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm lots or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 —
40.5° Be. 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.95 —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 5.60 —
Potassium silicate, glass grade, bgs c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.30 18.15
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 17.80 —
Potassium silicate, soln., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5-dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 4.60 —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb .09½ 10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c per lb higher
Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .789 - .861
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .59½ - .61½
Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.
Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 33
NF VII, gran., dms ..... lb. .18½ —
NF VII, powd., dms ..... lb. .16 .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 98
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works, lb. .16¼ —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½ —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb .16¾ —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price ton. 13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton. 14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF gran. or powd., 250-lb. dms., c.l., f.o.b. works E lb. .42½ —
250-lb. dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
250-lb. dms., same basis lb. .43½ - —
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52½ - 55
Pregnenolone, bots ..... gram. No prices
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. No prices
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb 2.60 - —
dms., 100-500 lb. lots lb 2.95 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram. No prices.
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
tanks, Baton Rouge gal. .05375 - —
tanks, New York harbor gal. .1005 - —
(¼c. discount offered).
Propenyl guaethol, dms. ..... lb 24.30 -27.00
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .20¾ - —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12¼ - —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11½ - —
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl-p-hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb 2.30 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 —
bots., smaller lots kilo. 55.10 -55.30
n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.24 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.255 - —
Propylene dichloride, consumers' dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .0995 - —
tanks, same basis lb .07 —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher, same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13½ - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15½ - —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb 18 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .19½ - —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb .13½ - —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. ..... lb. .32 34
Blonde, bgs. ..... lb. .18 - .20
Husks, bgs. ..... lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅝ - .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03⅞ - —
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½ - —
fine, bgs ton lots lb .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton 60.00 —
fine, bgs ton. 60.00 -70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 .26
Pyrethrins, syn (see Allethrin)
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works lb. .48 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bags, ton, works lb. .69 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20:1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 9.35 - 9.45
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 44.75 -45.25
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20% dms., works lb. 10.60 -10.95
purif., 20%, dms., works lb. 10.60 -10.95
Pyridine, denat., dms c.l. works and frt. equald gal 2.77 - —
dms l.c.l. same basis gal 2.80 —
Refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .70 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .65 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, USP, 500-gram bots., dms., f.o.b. works, kilo. 175.00 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton 5.00 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls. ..... lb 3.17 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF 100 lb dms. ..... lb 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin, USP bots. ..... lb 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips ..... lb. .10 - —
Quercetin, fib dms kilo lots kilo. 26.40 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs lb. 1.15 1.50
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns oz. .74½ - 77
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz lots oz. .34 Nom.
Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns ..... oz. .27½ - 29
Quinine hydrochloride, cns. ..... oz. .23 - .25
Quinine sulfate, USP, cns ..... oz. .24½ - .26
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb .51¼ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms frt alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
Powd frt. alld 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rapeseed oil, dms ..... lb. .15¼ - .15½
tanks ..... lb. .13¼ - —
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works lb 1.00 —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls. dms lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Red carmine, No 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid)

Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red)
Reserpine, cryst., bots ..... gram. 1.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb 78½ - —
USP, cryst., dms., works ..... lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 2.50 - —
Rhatany root, bgs. ..... lb. .14 - .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs lb. 6.00 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, works, kgs lb 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans ..... lb. 42.00 -51.00
Synthetic ..... lb. 14.00 -16.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs. lb. .25 - —
powd., bgs. ..... lb. .35 - —
Riboflavin, USP, fib dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo. 36.00 - —
USP, readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more dlvd. kilo. 104.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarified, dms. t.c.l. lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .13½ - —
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots oz. 72.00 - —
Turkish, bots. ..... oz. 55.00 -58.00
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms lb. .97 - 1.20
tech., cns., dms. ..... lb. .50 1.20
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib, dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Resin, 25-45% fib dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¾ - —
bgs., ton lots same basis lb. .04¼ - —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
tanks, group 3 ..... gal. .13875 - —
Rue oil, bots. ..... lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Rutin, NF, fib dms., 10 kilo lots kilo. 13.75 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots ..... kilo. 14.00 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo ..... kilo. 14.50 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works ..... lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .42 - .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
dms smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
USP, powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
dms., smaller lots ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1785 - .1825
tanks, Atl. Coast lb .1585 - —
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins lb. 25.00 - —
Safrol, dms. ..... lb. .70 - —
Sage, Dalmatian, bgs. ..... lb. .40 - —
Greek, cns. ..... lb. .16 - —
Italian, cns. ..... lb. .18 - —
Sage oil, clary, bots. ..... lb. 25.00 -32.00
Dalmatian, cns. ..... lb. 3.60 - 4.00
Spanish, cns. ..... lb. 1.35 1.75
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant, frt. equald lb. 1.23 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms lb. 1.05 - —
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld lb. .37¼ - —
fib. dms. t.c.l., frt. alld on 100 lbs. or more lb. .38½ - —
Sublimed, tech, fib dms., c.l. t.l. dlvd lb. .39¼ - —
fib. dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½ - —
USP, cryst., 200-lb fib dms., 1,000-lbs or more lb. .50½ - —
200-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .53½ - —
100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs or more lb. .52½ - —
100-lb fib dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb 55½ - —
USP, powd., 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .57½ - —
100-lb fib dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb 60½ - —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls. kgs lb. 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c per lb higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 1.09 - —
Salt, table vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.34 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton. 28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate)
Sandalwood, E Indian chips, bgs. lb. .65 .66
powd, fib. dms. lb 75 76
Sandalwood oil, cns. ..... lb. 14.75 -16.50
Sarcosine, tech., tanks, f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. 1.03 - —
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast lb. No stocks
Sassafras oil, artif., dms. ..... lb. .40 - .78
Nat., dom., dms. ..... lb. 1.55 - 2.15
Savin oil, USP, cns ..... lb. 4.50 5.25
Savory oil, cns ..... lb. 4.75 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .85 - —
Powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis, lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 13.00 - —
Sebacic acid, CP, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .69½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .71½ - —
Purified, bgs., c.l., works lb. .65½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .67½ - —
Seidlitz mixture, fib dms. 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½ - —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .31 .32
Selenium, powd., 99½% dms., dlvd lb. 7.00 - —
Senega root, bls. ..... lb. 3.00 - —
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .22 - —
siftings lb. .18 - —
Tinnevelly No. 1, bls ..... lb .22 - —
No. 2, bls. ..... lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bls. ..... lb .14 - —
pods, bls. ..... lb. .28 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls. ..... lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Sesame oil, USP, dms. ..... lb .38 .39
Sesame seed, Columbian, bgs. .. lb. .15 ½ - —
Lebanese, hulled, bgs. ..... lb. .19 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled, bgs. ..... lb. .21½ - —
nat., bgs. ..... lb. .14 - —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs ..... lb. .13 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .47 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .48 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb lots 1c. per lb higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb lots ..... lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .58 - —
Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .36 .39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .33 .37
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .32 .34
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... gal. .48 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½ - .18¼
paper bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .06¾ - .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾ - .16¾
paper bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .07 - .17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works, ex whse. ton. 45.00 - 55.00
Silica, hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
bgs, t.c.l., works ton. 25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 15.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 - .30¼
tanks, works ..... lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz. .91¾ - —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots, oz. .94¾ - —
bots., 500-oz. lots ..... oz. .95¼ - —
bots., 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .96¼ - —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 3,000-oz. lots oz. .67¼ - —
dms., 1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .67¾ - —
bots., 250-500-oz. lots ..... oz. .68¾ - —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
Strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns. ... lb. 45.00 -60.00

Soapbark, crushed, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Powd., bls. .....lb. .35 - .40
Whole, bls. .....lb. .20 - .25
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts., 100-lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts., 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
Soda, sal, conc., bgs., c.l., works,, 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms. c.l., works, lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dom., 300 lbs. or more lb. 1.02 - —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more frt. adjusted lb. 1.90 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .27 - —
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, dealers, dms., ton or more, works lb. .26 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .26½- —
Sodium arsenite, 90% pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, dms., ton lots or more, works lb. .17½- —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .18 - .19
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo dms., f.o.b. works..kilo.10.00 - —
10-kilo dm., same basis.....kilo.10.35 - —
5-kilo dm., same basis.....kilo.10.75 - —
1-kilo bot., same basis.....kilo.11.00 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
USP, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis .lb. .43 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .45 - —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l. t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- .14¾
Sodium bichromate in dms. ¾c. per lb. higher.
Sodium bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .2025- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works... 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax)
Sodium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb.33.00 -40.00
Stabilized water soln., 12% $NaBH_4$, 100% basis, dms., works lb.15.00 - —
Pelletized sodium borohydride $1 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots.
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal)
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .09½- .10½
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms., only, ¼c. per lb. higher.
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb. .05 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., 20-dm. lots or more, works. lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works.... lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .28 - —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15¼- .16½
Sodium chromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015- —
bgs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
USP XIV, gran., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
Sodium citrate, USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms., smaller lots, works..... lb. .90 - 1.10
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
dms., over 1,000-lb. lots... lb. .203 - —
dms., 100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .213 - —
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Sodium cyclamate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.95 - —
Sodium diacetate, anhyd., 39-41% acetic acid, 250-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works .. lb. .18¾- —
Sodium diacetate, tech., 33-35% acetic acid, dms. l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works.... lb. .15¾- —
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - .52
tanks, same basis..... lb. .38 - —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
bgs., smaller lots..... lb. .14¾- —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1465- —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. .....100 lbs. 8.65 - —

Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. 8.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .84 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .34 - —
Sodium hydride, 50% soln. in oil, dms., works lb. 1.25 - 2.50
25% soln. in oil, dms., 50 lbs. or less, f.o.b. shipping point lb. 2.20 - —
dms., 50-99 lbs., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
dms., 100-999 lbs., same basis.lb. 1.20 - —
dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .95 - —
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Sodium hydrosulfite, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .24¾- —
Sodium hydroxide, NF pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm lots. lb. .23½- .28
Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. .97 - —
Sodium hyposulfite (see Sodium thiosulfate).
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb. dm., f.o.b. works..lb. 1.98 - —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd..... lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .19½- —
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - 6.50
l.c.l., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 4.40 - 7.00
Sodium metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l. works.ton.102.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots ex whse. 100 lbs. 9.25 -11.25

Sodium metaborate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l. works ton.210.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs.13.93 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.15.18 -17.18
Sodium, metallic, bricks, c.l. works. lb. .21 - —
Fused, 18,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .17 - —
Sodium metallinate, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Sodium metaphosphate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. shipping pt. 100 lbs.11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.85 - —
dms., c.l., same basis ....100 lbs.11.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ....100 lbs.12.45 - —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.55 - —
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.30 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .92 - .99
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .74 - .76
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).

Sodium naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom. crude, bgs., c.l., works ton.48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.44.00 - —
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse ton.48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ....ton.44.00 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
Sodium orthosilicate, nydrated, flake, bbls., c.l. works. 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls, l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 68%, bgs., works. 100 lbs.12.35 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Pellets, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
dms., c.l., same basis ....lb. .27½- .34
Powd., dms., c.l., same basis...lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .26½- .33
Sodium pentobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .19 - .21

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Sodium Peroxide—Stoddard Solvent

Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .21½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½
Sodium phenobarbital, USP 100-lb ... .75
Sodium phenosulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .52 - .53
NF, powd., dms ... .55
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs 7.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 8.35 9.40
Sodium phosphate, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 8.10 - —
USP dried, powd., bgs., dms., works lb .19 - .20½
Sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 9.40 -10.00
Sodium phosphate, tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs 9.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs 9.45 -10.05
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs 4.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs 5.00 5.75
Sodium phosphate tn dms 60c to 80c higher than bgs
Sodium picramate, tech paste, dms., f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. .90 - —
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide)
Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs 11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 11.85 -12.35
Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37 .39
Sodium pyrophosphate tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs 7.81 - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 9.21 9.71
Sodium salicylate, USP dms., 1,000-lbs or more lb. .78½ - —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs dms.lb. .81½ - —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs 4.10 4.35
dlvd zone 2 100 lbs 4.35 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs 4.75 4.90
dlvd zone 4 100 lbs 5.35 5.60

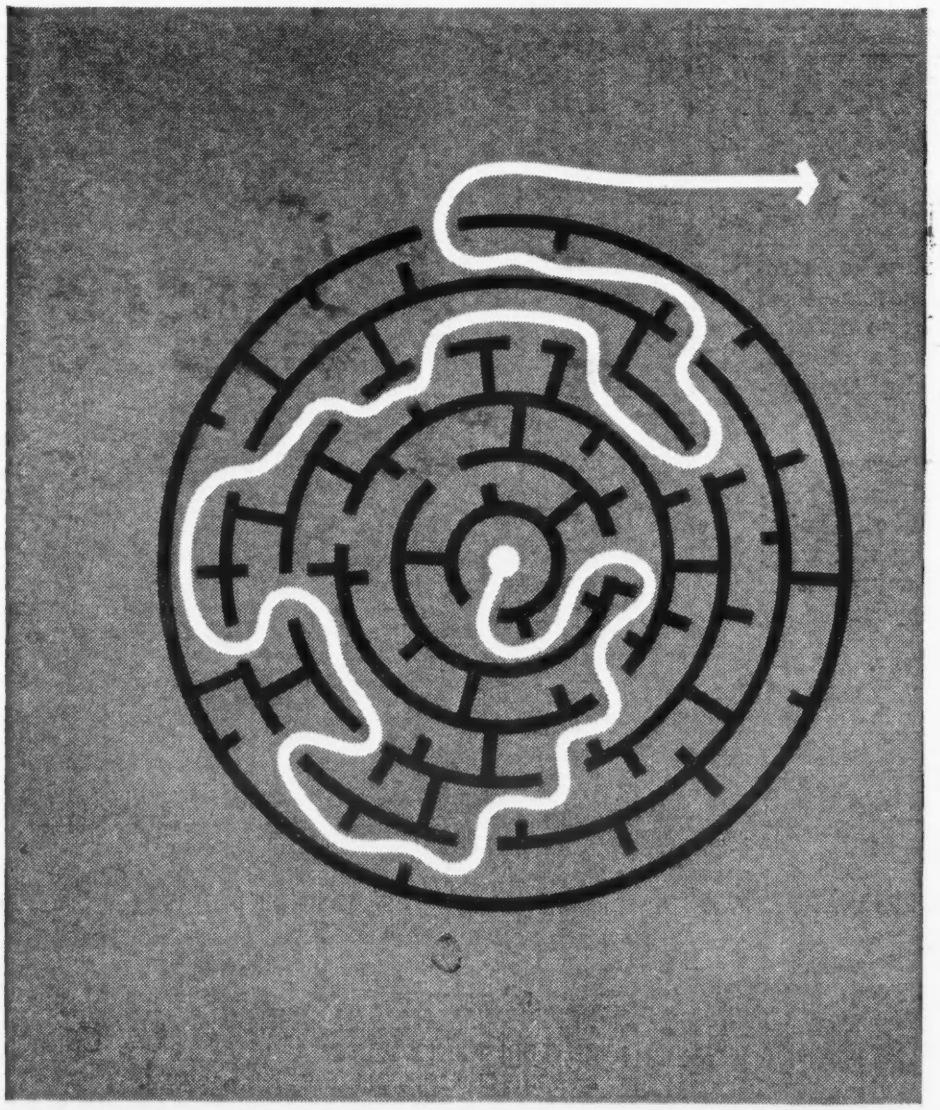
Sales zones are: (1) All states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31°; Tex E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H. and Vt. in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala. La. and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98° N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs 6.20 - —
Hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs 5.35 - —

Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, turbid, 1:3.2, dms. c.l. works. 100 lbs. 1.55 —
dms t.c.l., works 100 lbs 1.90 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.20 —
47° Be., turbid, 1:29.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 —
dms., t.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.60 3.45
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.90 —
52° Be. turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.65 —
dms. t.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.00 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs 2.30 —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton.67.50 —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .065 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .725 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms. 0.4c. per lb higher
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .648 - .707
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. 22½ - —
Sodium sulfate, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E ton.54.00 - —
Tech., detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.36.00 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton.32.00 - —
USP, cryst. fib dms. lb. .17½ - .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works frt equald. lb. .07¼ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼ - —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton.130.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt equald lb. .06 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½ - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .06½ - —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs 7.55 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 7.95 - —
Tech. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.50 - —
bgs., t.l., same basis 100 lbs 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .05½ - —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst. bbls. lb. .13½ - —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., anhyd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., anhyd., photo grade, 64-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .0775 - —
64-lb. bgs., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .0815 - —

Sodium thiosulfate, tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .14¼ - —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½ - —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾ - —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 94%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .35 - —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .35½ - —
10-lb cns., c.l., frt alld E lb. .42 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher.
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 8.16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.56 9.06
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2 bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 8.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 9.70 -13.13
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 9.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.20 -10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech. kgs dlvd. E lb. 1.09 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib., dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high-flash, tanks, frt equald gal. .30 - .35½
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, aromatic 312°-365°F, b.r., 17.2°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .31 - —
315°-350°F, b.r., 17.2°C, m.a.p., tanks, Texas City gal. .35 - —
342°-351°F, b.r., 15°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas gal. .29 - —
324°-349°F, b.r., 16.5°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .32 - —
322°-350°F, b.r., 17.2°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .29 - —
352°-413°F, b.r., 17.5°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .32 - —
365°-404°F, b.r., 19°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .32 - —
367°-421°F, b.r., 20°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .30 - —
205°-282°F, b.r., 28°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .24 - —
211°-277°F, b.r., 25.6°C, m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .28 - —
221°-278°F, b.r., 34.8°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .20 - —
282°-325°F, b.r., 41.6°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .25 - —
357°-403°F, b.r., 34°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .26 - —
358°-401°F, b.r., 24.4°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .38 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitan tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .36 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .39 - .41

Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .25 - .26
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .38 - .39
Soln., comi., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .23¼ - —
NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .16¾ - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .23 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .23½ - —
Chemically isolated, new process, bgs., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½ - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur, ton.55.50 - —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur. lb. .09½ - —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks. lb. .07 - —
Refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1380- .1405
tanks lb. .1180- —
Clarified, dms. lb. .1380- .1355
tanks lb. .1130- —
Salad, dms. lb. .13¾ - .14
tanks lb. .13¾ - —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dm lb. .18 .20½
tanks lb. .15½ - —
S. D., dms lb. .16¾ - .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼ - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns. oz. .80 - —
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls. lb 75 - —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms. lb. 5.00 - 6.35
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45° dms lb. .1450- .1550
tanks lb. .1250- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1350- .1450
tanks lb. .1150- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs. lb. .31 .34
Cakes, cs. lb. .32 .34
Spruce oil cns., dms. lb 2.10 3.55
Squill, white, bls lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .17 - —
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .817 - .839
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.10 - 1.11
Stannous chloride, anhyd. dms. works lb. 1.013 - 1.268
Stannous chloride, hydrous, cryst., works lb. .87½ - .88¼
Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.067 - 1.087
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root)
Stavesacre seed, bgs. lb. .60 61
Stearic acid, dbl., pressed bgs. lb. .16¼ - .18¾
Single-pressed bgs. lb. .15¾ - .18¼
Triple-pressed, bgs. lb. .18 - .20¼
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine)
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal. .16 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½ - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .199 - —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½ - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —



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Stramonium leaves, bgs.	lb.	.15	—
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk,	gram.	.034	.035
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk	gram.	.034	.035
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. E	lb.	.92	—
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works	lb.	.35	—
dms., 1-ton lots, works	lb.	.37	—
Tech., dms., works	lb.	.19	—
Strontium chromate fib. dms., dlvd.	lb.	.48	—
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots.	lb.	3.57	—
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	11.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	12.00	—
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms.	lb.	1.88	—
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	56.70	-66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).			
Strophanthin K, bots.	oz.	25.00	-25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs	lb.	3.50	- 3.75
Styrax gum, USP, cs	lb.	4.50	- 5.50
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½-	—
Styrene monomer, tech., 99.2%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1453-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1653-	—
tanks, bulk, same basis	lb.	.1203-	—

Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.

Styroiyl acetate, bots.	lb.	1.25	- 1.45
Succinic acid, purit., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.62	- .75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy E.	lb.	.0935-	—
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots, bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	1.00	- —
Sugar (see Sucrose)			
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns. works	lb.	.60	- .65
80-lb. ctns., spot	lb.	.65	- .75
Sulfabenzamide dms.	kilo	8.80	9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms.	kilo.	9.00	-10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib. dms.	kilo.	6.61	- 6.83
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms	kilo	8.15	9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms	kilo.	23.35	-24.45
USP, powd., dms.	kilo.	22.60	-23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms	kilo.	24.80	25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms	kilo	5.50	6.60
dms	kilo.	23.50	-24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms	kilo.	24.80	-25.90
Sulfamethazine, USP XV, microcrystals, dms	kilo.	19.65	-20.75
USP XV, powd., dms	kilo.	18.75	-19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works	100 lbs.	16.00	—
dms., l.c.l., t.l., works	100 lbs.	17.50	-18.50
Gran., dms. c.l., t.l., works	100 lbs.	14.75	—
dms., l.c.l., t.l., works	100 lbs.	16.25	-17.25
Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms	kilo.	3.05	- 3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms.	kilo.	3.79	- 4.20
NF X, powd., dms.	kilo.	2.85	- 3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms	kilo.	16.28	- —
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.23	- —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots. tins	kilo.	15.45	-16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms	kilo.	16.55	-17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, microcrystals, dms	kilo.	6.25	- 6.60
NF X, powd., dms.	kilo.	5.50	- 5.85
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	2.35	- —
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines.	100 lbs.	2.35	- —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.30	- —
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.25	- —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	2.80	- —
Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines	long-ton.	23.50	- —
Export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports	long-ton.	25.00	- —
US and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports.	long-ton.	25.00	- —

Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower

Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp., Mexican, filtered, f.o.b., vessel, Coatzacoalcos	long-ton.	24.00	- —

Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long-ton lower.

Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	5.15	- —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	6.50	- —
flour, light, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.75	- —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	5.75	- —
lump bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.45	- —
rolls, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	5.00	- —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	5.75	- —
salt block, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.65	- —
virgin block, bbls., mines	100 lbs.	4.70	- —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.45	- —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.70	- —
98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.55	- —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.80	- —
refd., bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.40	- —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	5.55	- —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.75	- —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	4.00	- —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms. c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.04½-	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.04	- —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald	lb.	.10	- .12
multi-unit cars, works	lb.	.0535-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.045	- —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., lb. cyls., dlvd	lb.	.33	- —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.04½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.04	- —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00	- —
cbys., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.30	- —
tanks, works	ton.	18.60	- —
66° Be. cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs	2.25	- —
cbys., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.55	- 3.35
tanks, works	ton.	22.35	- —
98%, tanks, works	ton.	23.50	- —
99%, tanks, works	ton.	23.70	- —
100%, tanks, works	ton.	23.95	- —
CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.12¾-	—
Sulfuric acid, consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼-	.14¾
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.16¼-	—
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.17¾-	.18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works	ton.	25.00	- —
40%, tanks, works	ton.	29.00	- —
65%, tanks, works	ton.	39.50	- —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l., Baltimore	unit-ton.	.90	- .93
bulk, c.l., Carteret, N. J.	unit-ton.	.90	- .93
bulk, f.o.b., vessel	unit-ton.	1.02	- —
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla	unit-ton.	.98	- —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns	lb	4.00	9.50
USP, southern, cns.	lb.	2.00	3.05

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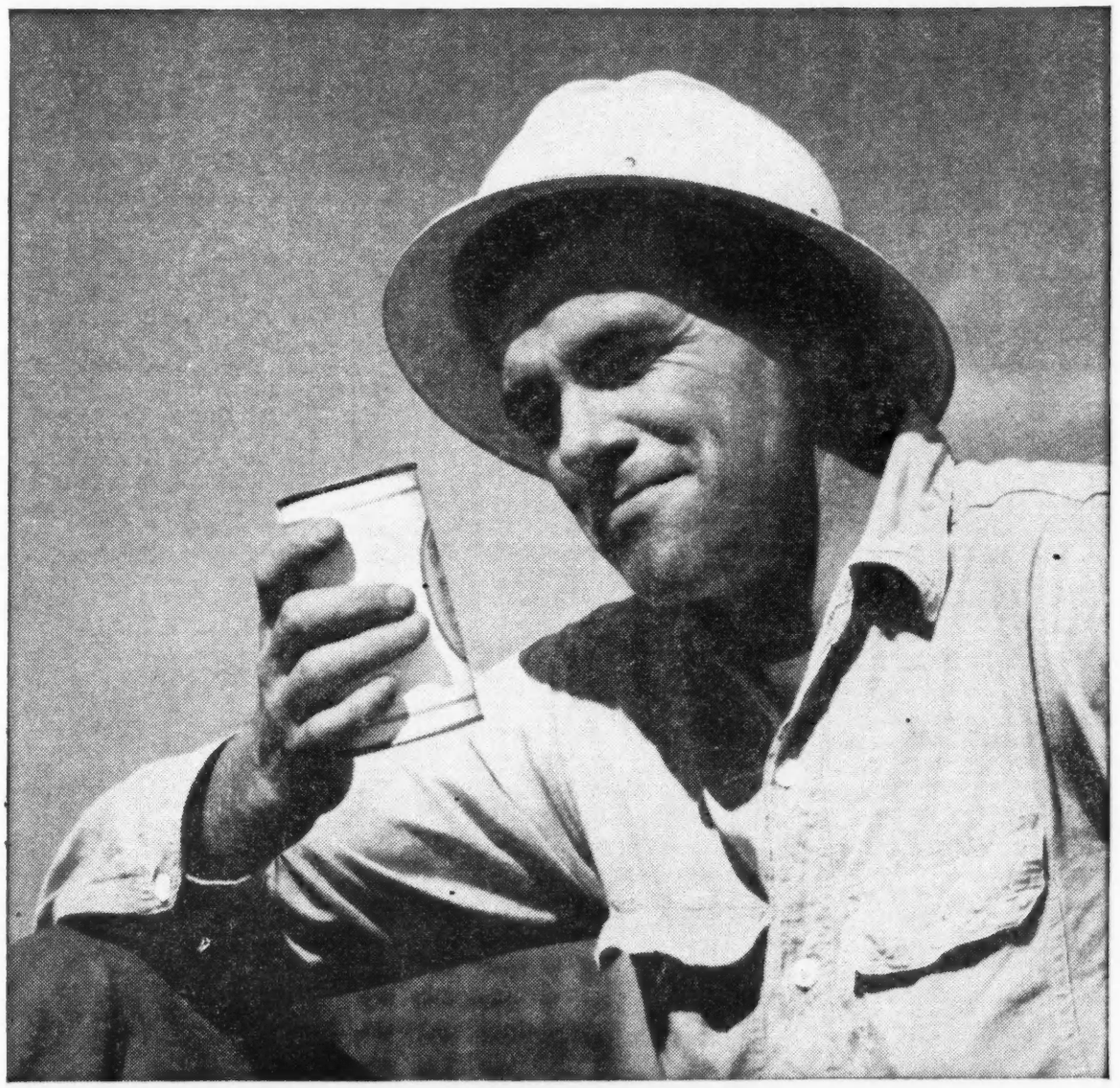
2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	1.18	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.25	- —
2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	1.24	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	1.29	- —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	28.00	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	31.00	-36.00
fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	31.00	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	34.00	- —
fibrous, 99.95%, 400 mesh, micronized bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	38.00	- —
625 mesh, micronized, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	80.00	- —
ord., Calif., gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	34.00	-39.50
Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	19.40	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	37.00	- —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	20.00	-35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.04¼-	.04½
tanks, works	lb.	.02¾-	.03
Dist., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.08	.08½
tanks, works	lb.	.06	.06½
Refd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.07	.07½
tanks, works	lb.	.05½-	.06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09	- .12
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.09½-	.12½
tanks, works	lb.	.07¼-	.10
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.08	- .08½
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks.	lb.	.06⅜-	—
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s.	lb.	.08	- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.05½-	—
prime, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.06	- .06⅛
special tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.05¾-	.05⅞
sulfonated 25% bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.08⅜-	.08⅞
50%, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.10½-	.11
Tallow acids, dist., dms.	lb.	.14¼-	.16¾
tanks	lb.	.11¾-	—
Hydrogenated, dms.	lb.	.15¾-	.18¼
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14½-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.15½-	.17
Tangerine oil, Florida, dms.	lb.	3.10	- 4.00
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York bulk.	unit-ton.	4.75	- —
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk, unit-ton.		5.25	- —
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb	2.05	- —
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	2.06	- 2.07
Tannic acid, NF, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.95	- —
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	1.96	- 1.99
Tech dms.	lb.	1.05	—
Tansy oil, dms	lb.	7.25	- 7.50
Tar acid oil, 15-18% dms., c.l., frt. equald	gal.	.53½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.55½-	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.43½-	—
25-28% dms. c.l., same basis	gal.	.60	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.62	—
tanks, same basis	gal	50	- —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.75	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	77	- —
tanks, same basis	gal.	.65	- —

Tar, coal (see Coaltar)

Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate)			
Tartaric acid, NF, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.41	- —
bgs., 10,000 lbs., 1 shipt., same basis	lb.	.43	- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.47	- —
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms	lb.	.70	—
Terpineol, extra, dms.	lb.	.50	.60
Prime, dms.	lb.	.40	.50
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.	lb.	.64	.75
Prime, dms.	lb.	.53	.58
Terpinyl propionate, dms.	lb.	1.75	3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).			
Testosterone, USP, bots.	gram.	No prices.	
Testosterone proprionate, USP.	gram.	No prices.	



He selected his favorite drink out of a cooler full of competitive brands. And that's because the gleaming white finish on the can is always easily and instantly recognizable.

Satisfaction starts with recognition

Metal decorative enamels that assure quick identification are best pigmented with TITANOX-RA (rutile titanium dioxide). For this super-opaque white pigment helps make possible thin coatings of crack-proof flexibility—and at the same time yields eye-catching whites and bright tints.

TITANOX-RA has a high recognition factor in many other fields, too: in plastics, rubber, paper, ink, ceramics, textiles, leather and building materials, to name some. Titanium Pigment Corporation, 111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.; offices and warehouses in principal cities. In Canada: Canadian Titanium Pigments Limited, Montreal.

TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION
SUBSIDIARY OF NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

7129-B

Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .22 - .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .61½- —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms. frt equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .51 - —
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide, tech., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.04 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .32½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N.J lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N.J lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd E of Denver lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. W of Denver lb. .32 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate)
Thallium metal, dlvd lb 7.50 - 10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99% bots. dlvd lb 5.00 - 10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib dms lb 4.50 - —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib dms lb 4.75 - —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib dms lb 3.90 - —
Theophyline, USP, anhyd., 100-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, fib. dms., frt. alld kilo. 36.00 - —
USP, ampule grade, fib. dms., frt. alld kilo. 38.00 - —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib dms., frt. alld kilo. 36.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms. ton lots lb .72 - —
dms., less ton lots lb .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, bgs., works lb 5.20 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works, lb. 6.20 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb 1.35 1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works lb 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech. bgs., t.l. frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .32 - —
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis lb. .33 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib dms., 100-lb lots or more, works lb 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo 275.00 - —
Thyme leaves, French, bgs lb. .29 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms lb 2.00 2.25
USP, white, cns lb 2.20 2.60
Tech., white, cns lb .40 1.85
Thymol, fib dms lb 2.60 3.00
Thymol iodide, NF dms lb. 7.30 —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.)
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, dihydrated)
Tin metal (straits) lb. 1.03 - —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide)
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride anhyd (see Stannic chloride anhyd.)
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
Titanium dioxide, anatase, metallurgical, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville Fla ton. 180.00 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, Niagara Falls, NY ton. 205.00 - —
bgs., ton lots same basis ton. 215.00 - —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher
Titanium dioxide, rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28½- —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O_2, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅜- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .09⅜- —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 50% Ti O_2, high-tinting, dms., c.l. lb. .14⅜- —
dms., l.c.l lb. .14⅞- —
Titanium hydride, powder, dms., works lb 8.10 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. 26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. 20 - —
Tobias acid, dms., c.l., t.l. lb. 78 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .81 - —
d-a Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc. pure basis, bots kilo. 67.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc. pure basis, bots kilo. 122.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst., bots kilo 109.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo. 99.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots kilo. 90.00 —
25% dry, powd., bots. kilo. 22.50 - 24.00
33% dry, powd., bots. kilo. 30.00 - 31.50
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.55 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —
Tolu balsam (see Balsam Tolu) lb. 3.10 - 3.60
Toluene, coaltar, indust., or nitration, tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 - —
Toluene, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies gal. .25 .32
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., t.l., works lb. .60 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .63 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, dms., c.l. or t.l. lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
p-Toluidine, tech., flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Cast, dms. frt. alld lb. .45 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, dms., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.10 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb 1.25 1.30
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toluene sulfonic acid, dms., works lb .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., works lb .28 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 3.60 - 3.75
No. 2, cs lb. 3.40 - 3.60
No. 3, cs lb. 3.15 - 3.25
USP, powd., bbls. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Triacetin dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .985 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb .995 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .96 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt alld E of Denver. lb. .42½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt alld E of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms. c.l., works. lb. .52½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine dms., c.l., works lb .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .69 - —
tanks, same basis lb 65 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots. lb. 2.00 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt alld E. lb. 13¼- —
Trichlorobenzene prices 1c the West higher 1¾c.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt equald lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld lb. .15 - .16¾
tanks works, frt equald lb 12 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. chys works, frt adjusted, lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Tricresyl phosphate, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine, dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .25½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret dms., c.l., frt alld E. of Denver lb. .46¼- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. frt alld. E of Denver lb. .47¼- —
tanks, frt alld E of Denver lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .49 - —
Triisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt equald. 100% basis lb. .30 - .305
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt equald. 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt equald., 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Trimethylol propane, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd, E. lb. .41 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt equald lb. .41½- —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .43½- —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22½- —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
Tripropylene glycol, tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min., frt. alld. E lb, .19 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib., dms., works. lb. 55.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .25½- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .25¾- —
tanks, New York lb. .24 - .24¼
tanks, domestic, mills lb. .22⅞- .23
Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb 3.54 - —
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.45 - —
Turkey red, bbls, works lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns. dms lb. .28 - .50
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald. lb. .26 - .32
Tyrothricin, USP, 1 to 5 kilos gram. .54 - —

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .35 - .39½
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Ultramarine blue prices 1c higher W of Rockies
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½- .07¾
bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .07¾- .08
Turkey-type, bgs. c.l. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va. N Y lb. .08¼- —
Umber pigment, raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07¾- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .08⅛- .08¾
Undecylenic acid, dms lb. 1.28 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton. 125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd E. ex whse. ton. 145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton. 103.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A, B, C & F grades, N basis, tanks, frt. equal ton. 120.00 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton. 145.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms. t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - —

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. 25 - —
dl Valine, dms. works lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls. works lb. 09½- .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tons lb. 15.25 - —
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 15.25 - —
whole, tins lb. 15.25 - —
Vanillin, ex-guaiacol, 100-lb fib dms., 1,000-lb lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
100-lb fib dms., 500-lb lots lb. 3.10 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., cns., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works, lb. .0475- —
Venetian red, 20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns lb. 12.75 - 16.00
Haitian, cns. lb. 12.50 - 15.50
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. 4.50 - —
Tungstated, PTA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd E of Rockies lb. 5.55 - —
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices 1c higher W of Rockies.
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 - —
zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 - —
zone 1 is all continental US except zone 2. zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .1162- .125
Vinyl ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc., hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
bots., 75cc., hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27¼- —
Vinyl propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.20 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.15 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, f.o.b., dest., frt. prepaid lb. .14 - —
Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. 02½- —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
Vitamin A acetate, dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo 67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units .10 - —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., USP (cyanocobalamin), 1-50 grams, vials, tins gram. 139.00 - —
1% vitamin B_{12} USP, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots, on 1-5 kilo dms gram. 1.65 - —
0.1% vitamin B_{12}, USP, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms gram. 1.65 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 gram of B_{12} activity. gram. 128.00 - —
0.1 percent trituration of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo. 160.00 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% cobalamin concentrate NF, adsorbed on resin, 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms., frt. alld gram. 1.33 - —
0.1% cobalamin concentrate in gelatin, 1-10 kilo dms., frt. alld gram. 1.33 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fishliver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo 42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram, less than kilo lots kilo 45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and wheat germ oil).
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.05 - —
dms., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls. lb. 1.95 - —

Waxes

Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms gal. 12.25 - —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .16 - .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate)
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. .16 - .20
Thin, rossed, bls lb. .21 - —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns lb. 6.35 - 17.50
USP, nat., southern, cns lb. 3.75 7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb. .22 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 39.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ton. 56.00 - —
Medium, bgs., c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ton. 44.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs lb. 2.50 - —
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, cns lb. 4.75 - 5.00

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .29 - —
Chicago dist. gal. .28½- —
Cleveland dist. gal. .29 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .29½- —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .30 - —
Minnequa, Col. gal. .29 - —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .29 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .29 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .29 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .29 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, f.o.b. works:
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .29 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Charleston, S. C. gal. .29 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .28½- —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .29 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .30 - —
Sewell's Point, Va. gal. .28 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .28½- —
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
56°-58° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
60°-62° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.30 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.05 - —
b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis. gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 - —
2,4-Xylidine, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
2,5-Xylidine, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.20 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns. lb. 2.15 - 3.05
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces dlvd lb. .27 - —
Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .47 - —
USP, 90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .52 - —
USP, 200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
USP, 300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Yerba, USP, dlvd lb. .18 - —

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.50	.55
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots.	lb.	7.00	-22.00
extra, bots.	lb.	28.00	-33.00
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins.	oz.	3.75	- 4.25
Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, bgs., 500-lb lots or more, dlvd.	lb.	.343	- —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd.	lb.	.373	- —

Z

Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms.	lb.	.53	- —
Tech., dms., l.t.l., works	lb.	.29¾	- —
Zinc borate, bgs., 1,000 lbs or more, works	lb.	.23	- —
bgs., less than 1,000 lbs, same basis	lb.	.25	- —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	- —
NF, precip., powd., dms	lb.	.26	- —
Tech. soln. 50%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs	5.80	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs	6.40	- —
tanks, works	100 lbs	5.15	- —
fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs	10.70	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs	11.20	- —
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.45	- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.95	- —
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd.	lb	.29	- —
Basic, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.34	- —
Zinc cyanide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.55	- —
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.57	- —
Zinc dust, coml., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.1460	- —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15	- —
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	- —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.49	50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.23½	- —
Zinc metal, prime western, slabs, E. St Louis	lb.	.11	- —
Prime western, slabs, New York.	lb.	.11½	- —
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.27	- —
10% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.33	- —
Zinc nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.20	- —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.15	- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.15½	- —
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15⅛	- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.15⅜	- —
leaded, 50%, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15⅝	- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.15⅞	- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.16⅛	- —
Zinc oxide pigment, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.16¼	- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.16¾	- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.17¼	- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15¾	- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.16¼	- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.16¾	- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.17¼	- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.17¾	- —
Zinc oxide, USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.18¼	- —
dms., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.18¾	- —
dms., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.19¼	- —
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.45	- .46
NF, powd., dms	lb.	.48	- .49
Zinc resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.36¼	- —
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.12½	- .14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.,	lb.	.41	- —
ctns., l.c.l.	lb.	.42	- .46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	8.75	- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	9.75	- —
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.26	- —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.			
Zinc sulfide pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2530	- —
Zinc undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.00	- —
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	- —
bbls, c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.85	- —
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35	- —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, 300-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	.26	- —
Normal, 250-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	.52	- —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03¼	- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅜	- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.04	- —
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½	- —
Milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅝	- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04⅝	- —
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½	- —
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate, soln., 13% ZrO_2, dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. min., works	lb.	.33	- —
Zirconium hydride, powd., electronic grade dms., works	lb.	14.00	-15.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	- —
Zirconium oxide, electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.48½	- —
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.51	- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.62	- —
bgs., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.62½	- —
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.63½	—
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works	lb.	.64	- —
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.66	- —
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works	lb.	.55	- .65
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs.,	lb.	.27	- .50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs	lb.	.62	- .85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.37¼	- —

CMRA Memorial Award Goes to Sidney Kirkpatrick

Sidney D. Kirkpatrick has been named to receive the Chemical Market Research Association's Memorial Award.

The award is presented to "persons who have made outstanding contributions to chemical market research."

Formal presentation of the award will be made September 21 at the CMRA Conference in Williamsburg, Va. Theme of the 20-22 September meeting will be "Textile Fibers—Yesterday and Tomorrow."

Mr. Kirkpatrick is vice-president of McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, New York.

USP Meeting Date Revised

The United States Pharmacopeial Convention will be held March 29 and 30, 1960, at the Statler Hilton hotel, Washington, D.C., with a preliminary conference set for March 28. This is the schedule as revised by the USP board of trustees in order to avoid a conflict with two simultaneous meetings: The Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, and the American Chemical Society.

Alaska Oil Allowable Bill Is Vetoed by Eisenhower

Terming the measure "shortsighted," President Eisenhower last week vetoed a bill which would have doubled the maximum allowable holdings of oil and gas leases and options in Alaska.

In sending the legislation back to the house, where it originated, the Chief Executive declared that the measure "could well result in depriving both the Alaskan and federal governments of substantial revenue."

He felt that the bill was "unwise" because it sacrificed "sound principle and the long-run public interest in order to achieve a limited immediate gain."

The legislation would have boosted to 600,000 acres the amount of federal land an individual or corporation could take on lease or option for mineral exploration purposes. Under the present law, that limit is 300,000 acres—100,000 acres in leases and 200,000 acres in options.

Asarco Is Now Marketing A New Nickel Brightener

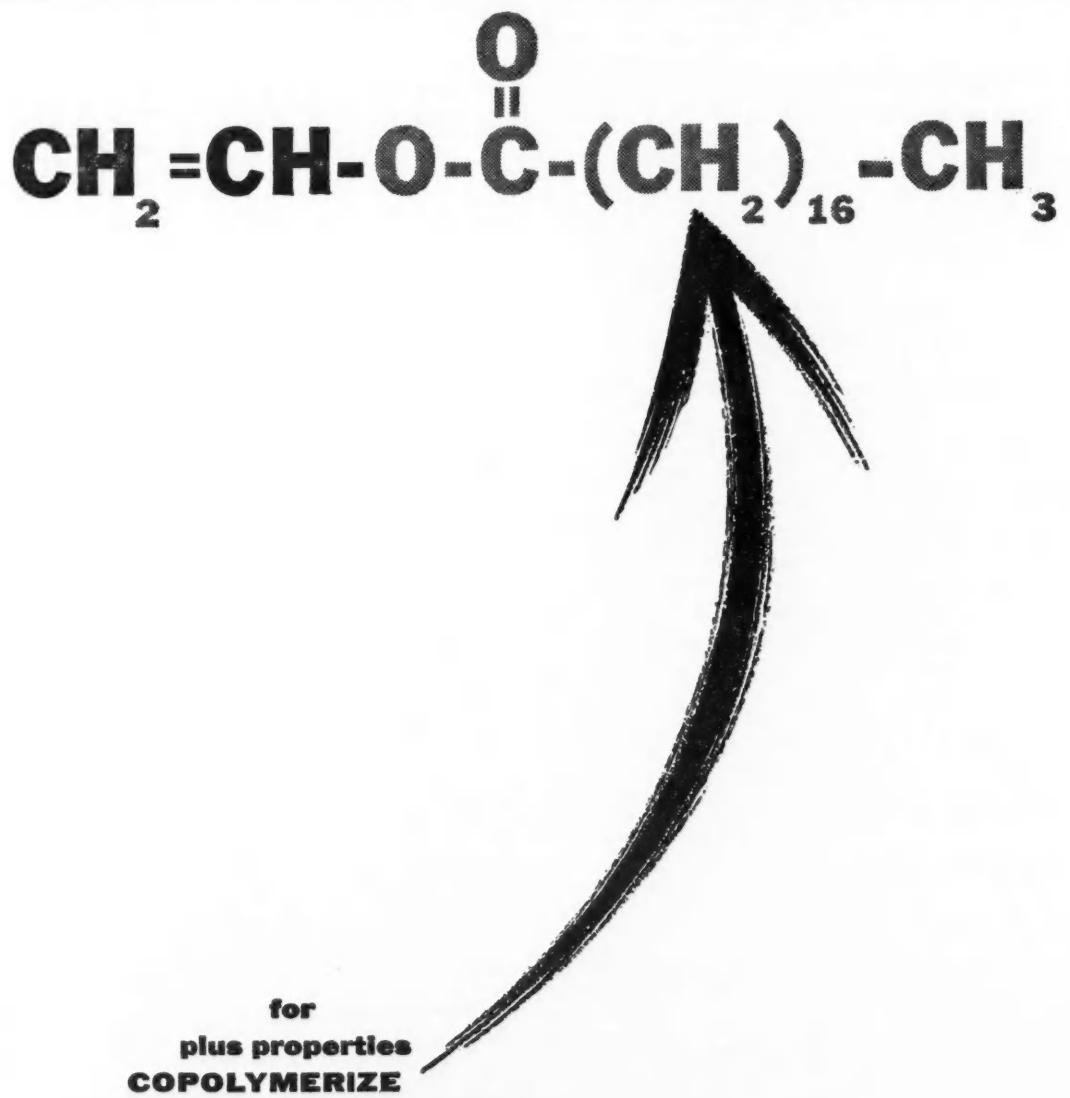
A new nickel brightener, "Nimax BN-30," is being marketed by Federated Metals division of American Smelting & Refining Company, New York.

The new brightener is said to be a concentrated single addition agent, specially formulated to yield brilliant barrel nickel deposits. Used in conjunction with "BN-10" additive, it produces bright nickel deposits which readily accept chromium plating, it was added.

Asarco also points out that "Nimax BN-30" has a broad tolerance to variations in both solution concentration and current density.

Ethion Tolerance Requested

Niagara Chemical Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, Middleport, N. Y., is asking the Food & Drug Administration to establish a pesticide tolerance of one part per million for residues of ethion (0,0,0',0'-tetraethyl S,S'-methylene bisphosphorodithioate) in or on beans, grapes, melons, onions, pears, strawberries and tomatoes.



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Looking Into Health Costs

Congressional probing into the why's and how's of drug pricing is but one aspect of the growing public interest in the cost of keeping healthy. A study of what is behind the increasingly frequent — and vehement — allegations that costs of medical services have been and are increasing unreasonably and excessively has been officially inaugurated in New York. Supplementarily, the New York City Central Labor Council has announced the establishment of a committee to "maintain a continuing study of the inadequacy of the available medical and hospital services . . . and of the costs of these services."

The Hospital Service of New Jersey ("Blue Cross"), which got permission to increase its rates 18.5 percent July 1, 1958, is seeking permission to make a further increase of 18.1 percent January 1, 1960, because of a "continuing upward trend in the cost of utilization of hospital care." A public hearing on the request will be held by the banking and insurance commissioner in Trenton August 25.

The congress recently passed an appropriation bill giving the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare more than $250,000,000 in excess of what the President had requested. The President signed the measure with a protest against its "excesses," especially an increase of 36 percent in the year's appropriation for the National Institutes of Health after what he said had been a fourfold increase during the preceding six years. Declaring that, important as it is, "there is a limit to which medical research can grow and yet grow soundly," he said that, because the "taxpayer is entitled to have his tax money spent wisely and efficiently," he was ordering the HEW secretary to make certain that the spending of the extra money is of "such high priority and great promise that its deferment would be likely to delay progress in medical discovery; that it will not result in the harmful diversion of manpower and other resources needed for teaching and medical care services; and that it will not bring about the substitution of federal for non-federal sources of support for medical research and training."

Of particular interest in relation to problems of costs of medical care is the movement in congress (via the Forand bill) for a plan of federal financing of hospital costs for the aged as a part of the Social Security System. The President is said by labor-union supporters of the bill to be opposed to its "compulsory" medical insurance. The American Medical Association is opposing the movement as "socialization"—which has been so widely beneficial in Britain. Another national medical group, the Physicians Forum, is reported to be a supporter of the bill. Endorsement of the measure has been voiced by Americans for Democratic Action. But, it has been opposed by the National Retired Teachers Association and the American Association of Retired Persons along the lines of the AMA charge that it would deprive the aged of freedom of choice in medical care.

In this, as in all other aspects of the problems, the substitution of governmental for private functioning is not at all desirable. The pharmaceutical industry and profession, the drug trade as a whole, and its chemical allies should take a big leading role in finding out and applying what the situation demands in view of the growing public opinion that medical services are inadequate and medical care is excessively expensive "because it costs $5 to get a 'wonder drug' to do what used to be done with 50 cents' worth of 'medicine'—and you can't get the medicine you know about without paying a doctor to see you and give you a prescription." Very seldom, if ever, does popular comment evidence any recognition of the fact that the new drugs have greatly reduced the periods of hospitalization once accepted as essential in many needs for medical care. And still, the hospitals are jammed. The problems are big ones in every respect.

Muddling Over Inflation

The conflict between the legislative and the executive branches of the federal government over which is responsible for—and how and why—what is popularly designated as inflation has come to a head with the issuance by a cabinet group of a statement on "What do we really want from our economy." Although the group was believed—if not actually designed—to have an anti-inflation objective, the word "inflation" is not one of the 1600 in its findings—according to published references to them. A member of the group, denying that it had scrapped the word, explained that the phrase "rises in the general price level" had been substituted because "many people don't know what 'inflation' means . . . a lot of people think 'inflation' is the same as 'budget deficit.' They are related but they are not synonymous."

The group's statement—or report—urged congress to "thwart a serious risk of further price increases" by enacting the President's anti-inflation program, declaring that the "country is at a critical juncture because of inflationary pressures and congressional sentiment for reckless spending." Congressional leaders have charged in rebuttal that the "threat of new price hikes is caused by the President's policies," declaring that the congress "has always appropriated less money than Mr. Eisenhower wanted."

"Inflation" is a semantically versatile term. Basically it means that the dollar today is worth not more than one-fifth as much as it was before the world went warring. There are many why's for that. In largest part it is attributable to spending beyond available means, a mispractice—often a malpractice—in commercial economy which has become predominantly characteristic of all levels of government, all areas of private enterprise, and all types and grades of individual buyers. According to the Federal Reserve Board, outstanding consumer installment credit increased by nearly $2,400,000,000 during the first half of 1959 to a total of $35,810,000,000 — something like $250 for every man, woman, and child in the United States. It can readily be understood why credit managers are reported to be tightening up on practices such as "revolving credit" plans, bank charge accounts, and the rapidly expanding "check-credit" plans. What effect that will have, if any, on the consumer spending spree predicted by economists for the second half of this year—and well under way thus far—is anybody's guess, as is the answer for the seriously expressed conclusion that the lifting of controls on installment credit was a contributory factor in the inflation-barring personal consumption behind the economic recovery in Britain; or why the gasoline dollar of motorists in the United States should be depreciated by their having to pay a tax toward the construction of highways which they will never use, may never approach within a thousand miles; or the proposal by a US senator that the government assist in the curbing of inflation by selling $25,000,000,000 worth of new "peace bonds" at attractive interest rates. Yes, indeed; many people do not know what "inflation" is—but are full of big ideas on what should be done about it—by somebody else, of course.

Washington Talks It Over

Plastics Producers May Have Committed a Serious Error, Veteran Capitol Observers Feel, By Not Showing Up at Senate Committee Hearing on Hardwood Products.

By Arthur R. Kavaler

What with color additives, the labeling of hazardous products and a variety of other difficult legislative problems, chemical companies undoubtedly have enough on their minds already.

But there are some veteran observers on Capitol Hill who think the industry, particularly plastics producers, may have fluffed one by not showing up at the hardwood products hearing.

A two-day parade of witnesses, mostly from the furniture and wood fields, testified a fortnight ago before the senate interstate and foreign commerce committee for and against S 1787.

According to its sponsors, Sen. Homer E. Capehart and Sen. R. Vance Hartke of Indiana, the measure is designed "to protect consumers and others against misbranding, false advertising and false invoicing of decorative hardwood or imitation hardwood products."

That it may also be aimed at saving for the hardwoods people a lush market that is fast slipping away from them isn't mentioned above a whisper.

For this bill, among other things, would require furniture with plastic finishes simulated to look like mahogany and walnut to be labeled as imitation products.

That plastics manufacturers might be hurt and hurt badly by such an "imitation" label was pointed up by a representative of the National Retail Furniture Association.

The practical effect of such a label, he contended, would be "to restrict the use of new materials in furniture construction."

Sen. Hartke was doubtful. "How could that restrict the use of new materials?" he asked.

Because, said the trade association executive, in the furniture trade there is considerable stigma attached to the word "imitation."

And, he added, in words that must have an ominous ring for plastics makers, dealers—in an effort to maintain good relations with their customers—are not likely to "put things on the floor which have to be labeled 'imitation.'"

Ralph L. Cherry, who regularly writes Washington Talks It Over, is on vacation.

OPD'S BOOKSHELF

The Uses of Antibiotics

This book, ANTIBIOTICS—THEIR CHEMISTRY AND NON-MEDICAL USES*, edited by H. S. Goldberg, is a definitive work bringing together in one volume a detailed account and explanatory treatment of the chemistry of antibiotics, their uses in animal nutrition, plant disease control, food preservation, and other non-medical phases of utility. Also discussed in detail is the use of antibiotics in the isolation and cultivation of micro-organisms. A final chapter is included dealing with the public health significance of non-medical uses of antibiotics. The book also contains an extensive bibliography.

*ANTIBIOTICS—THEIR CHEMISTRY AND NON-MEDICAL USES. Edited by H. S. Goldberg. 668 pages. D. Van Nostrand Company, New York. $15.

The Polymers Story

This book, ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY OF POLYMERS*, edited by Gordon M. Kline, is volume XII of a series dealing with high polymers. At one and the same time this is part one of a section dealing with the analysis of monomers and of polymeric materials such as plastics, resins, rubbers and fibers. In this secondary context, the volume deals with methods of assay and impurity determination in monomers, and characterization and determination of chemical and physical characteristics of polymers. Part two of this section will deal with the molecular structure determination, chemical group analysis, and indentification procedures for polymers.

*ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY OF POLYMERS. By Gordon M. Kline. 666 pages. Interscience Publishers, Inc. $16.50.

The American Way of Buying

This Department of Labor publication, HOW AMERICAN BUYING HABITS CHANGE,* is a review of American buying habits over the past fifty years. Concentrated in the one volume is data for six major studies of family budgets and prices. Included are chapters covering incomes and consumption, housing, home furnishings, food, clothing, health, transportation and recreation.

*HOW AMERICAN BUYING HABITS CHANGE. By the US Department of Labor. 253 pages. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. $1.

Fatty Acids, Etc.

The chapters of this book, INDUSTRIAL FATTY ACIDS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES*, edited by E. Scott Pattison, were written by the top technicians of the major producers of fatty acids. Covered is the production and processing of fatty acids with emphasis on the practical technology and chemistry involved with it. Included is a review of the chemistry, technology and applications of a number of fatty acids having commercial significance.

*INDUSTRIAL FATTY ACIDS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES, edited by E. Scott Pattison. 230 pages. Reinhold Publishing Corporation, New York. $7.

Heavy Chemicals

Copper consumers have laid in supp ies to last two to four months and so are unworried about spreading strikes that now threaten to shutdown three-fourths of the industry, according to a highly reliable source. But the prospect of strikes in the lead industry must have caught consumers by surprise, for sales of the metal have reached a pitch that can't be accounted for by seasonal needs. One reputable source reported sales for the week ended August 14 at 24,235 short tons, higher than for any week in the booming months of June and July, and believed to be one of the best totals in recent years.

But everywhere else in the market business appeared to be pretty quiet. While there was some demand for tin from small operators, the major platers remained on the sidelines and weren't expected back in the game until after the steel strike is settled. Acids were variously feeling the effects of that strike as well as the one in copper. And vacation shutdowns, though nearly at an end, still held the lid on some major outlets.

The price front was quiet, except for mercury which continued its easy trend with a decline of $2 per flask on large lots and tin, which advanced one cent per pound. List prices of hydrochloric acid and sulfur were maintained, but a degree of shading continued. The situation of alum was unchanged from what was reported last week.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended August 15, at 93.8 percent of theoretical capacity as compared with the revised figure of 94.5 percent for the previous week and 91.0 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced

Tin, Straits, metal, 1c. per lb.
Salts, ½c.-3 5c. per lb.

Reduced

Mercury, $2 per flk.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 22, 1958
107.13	107.18	107.35	104.67

For Current Prices see page 9

Acids

The following preliminary figures, compiled by the Bureau of Census, report production of specified acids in tons:

	June	May
Hydrochloric	87,560	*88,281
Nitric	233,005	261,639
Phosphoric	147,918	163,607
Sulfuric (gross)	1,469,489	1,578,581

* Revised.

Boric—Business has again found its normal summer pace after sinking early in the season on the heels of a price increase. Announced long in advance, that increase naturally prompted a good deal of economy-wise stockpiling by consumers.

Hydrochloric—Demand has sagged under the weight of the steel strike and vacation shutdowns. Recovery is expected no earlier than September 1, and later if the strike continues.

List prices generally prevail, but competition from by-product muriatic, the result of boooming output of chlorinated pesticides, has made for shading in some areas, according to reports from the trade.

Hydrofluoric—A truce between the aluminum industry and the workers employed by it has kept demand alive in this acid's major outlet. The six or seven percent of business that's accounted for by stainless steel has hardly been missed, trade sources say. And under the terms of the labor agreement in aluminum, as long as the steel strike continues, there will be no aluminum shutdown. Observers see this agreement as almost certain evidence that both sides are willing to settle on the basis of whatever agreement is reached in steel.

Nitric—The 15 percent of output that goes to industrial accounts has been adversely affected by the steel strike, but as yet not acutely. The seasonal drying up of fertilizer demand has had no effect on the market because, by and large, fertilizer makers supply their own needs from captive production.

Sulfuric—Spreading copper strikes have taken some toll of sulfuric business in the East, where smelters buy acid on the open market. Western smelters have their own captive acid, and so business in that area is fairly normal except for the very small amount that has been lost through the steel strike.

Bases and Salts

The following preliminary figures, compiled by the Bureau of Census, report production of specified chemicals in tons:

	June	May
Calcium carbide	87,885	82,455
Caustic soda, all processes	387,854	402,245
Chlorine gas	349,546	*368,760
Soda ash, syn.	413,050	434,628
Nat.	63,756	63,949

Aluminum Sulfate — Prices continue firm and unchanged, except for the competitive situation existing in Northern New Jersey, which was fully discussed in this space last week. Since liquid alum, the form preferred by most consumers, is impossible to transport economically over long distances, there is no reason to expect the Jersey situation to influence prices in other areas, trade sources said.

According to the Census Bureau, paper and board output during June continued at a high level, totaling 2,910,979 short tons, a full 16 percent above the 2,505,471 tons produced in the same month a year ago. The paper total of 1,244,536 was 14 percent better than last June's 1,091,303, and the board total of 1,356,201 tons was 18 percent better than the previous 1,150,798.

Pulpwood receipts at the mills amounted to 3,115,098, it was noted, with consumption amounting to 3,297,742 cords, making for a decrease of month-end inventories to 4,650,668 cords.

In the same month, consumption of fibrous materials other than pulpwood amounted to 882,939 tons, as against 873,976 tons in the previous month. Inventories of 873,582 at month's end reflected a three percent decline from a month earlier. Consumption of waste paper amounted to 791,150 tons, as compared with 719,294 tons in June a year ago, the Bureau said.

Chlorine—A piece of this market has been bitten off by the steel strike and won't be disgorged until the strike is settled, according to trade sources. But good paper demand and water treatment needs, it was pointed, have kept business at a fair level. Prices are reported steady at long standing levels and supply fully adequate.

Copper Sulfate—The near-standstill of copper output brought on by a wave of strikes should have no effect on supply in this market for many months. Producers feel their stocks can last longer than the anticipated duration of the current strikes.

Sulfur—Market continues amply supplied, prices generally steady though competitively shaded in some gulf areas, and buying interest about normal for this time of the year.

Turning to recent history, the Bureau of Mines last week issued its preliminary annual report for 1958. Ample supply and lower prices characterized the industry's performance, the Bureau said. Production was reported lower for the second consecutive year along with consumption, and despite an increase in imports, the rate of stockpile accumulations by Frasch sulfur producers was considerably reduced.

Output of sulfur in all form totaled 6.1 million tons for the year, down 12 percent from 1957, the report noted. Approximately 76 percent was native sulfur, 10 percent recovered sulfur, 7 percent extract from pyrites, 6 percent sulfur in smelter acid, and 1 percent in other forms.

Importation increased to 590,687 tons from 499,401 in 1957, paced by sharply higher receipts from Mexico. Exports from this country continued high during the year, notwithstanding rough competition from Mexico and France.

Reflecting the reduced rate of activity in steel, rubber and textiles, consumption of sulfur eased five percent from the 5.6 million tons reported for 1957. A general increase in demand near the end of the year kept the deficit from being greater, it was noted.

Frasch stocks increased by only 19,000 tons during the year, as compared with

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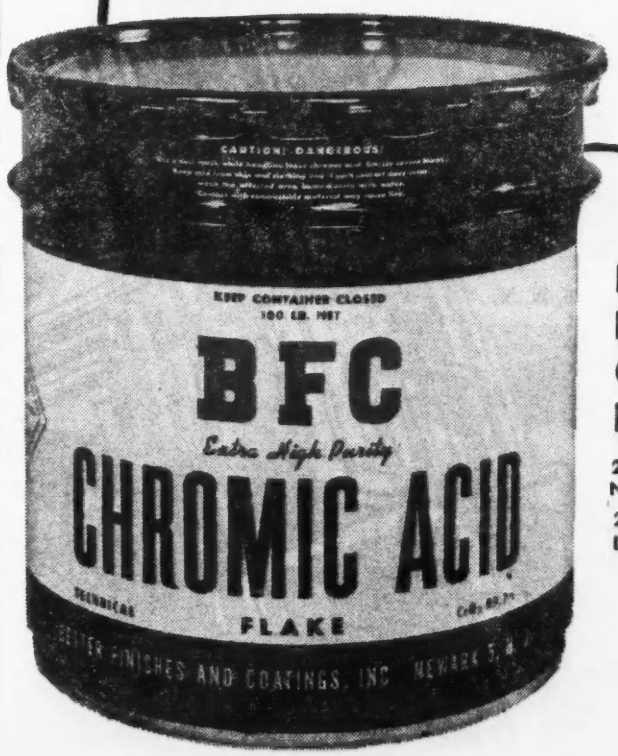

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Heavy Chemicals

487,865 the year before and 753,485 in 1957. On December 31, they stood at 4,441,757 long tons.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—World output of primary aluminum in 1958 continued the steady uptrend begun in 1947, but U. S. output lagged, dropping five percent behind the previous year's total, and falling seven percent below the record high set in 1956, according to the Bureau of Mines. The production rate for the year reached slightly less than 80 percent of capacity, the Bureau noted. But toward the end of the year, activity rose sharply, reaching an alltime monthly peak of 152,000 tons in December. This was in sharp contrast to a June total of only 115,000 tons, lowest since the strike-bound month of August 1956.

The industry expressed confidence in the future during 1958 by increasing capacity from 1.8 million short tons yearly to 2.2 million tons and starting construction of other facilities that would bring capacity to 2.6 million tons annually.

Overall output of primary aluminum in the United States reached 1.57 million tons, the Bureau reported, a decrease of more than 80,000 tons from 1957. But shipments of primary metal by producers increased 12,000 tons over 1957 to 1.59 million tons, and in the last half of the year totaled nearly eight percent higher than in the first half. Despite, the lower demand, three new plants were activated, the Bureau noted.

Copper—Feature of the copper market in 1958, according to the Bureau of Mines' annual summary, was a ten percent reduction in world output, bringing it to the lowest level since 1954. Most of the reduction was traceable to deliberate cutbacks by producers in the face of mounting oversupply and depressed prices. But a sizeable part resulted from the long strike that idled Northern Rhodesian mines for most of the fourth quarter. The cumulative effect of lesser strikes also made a dent in output, the Bureau said.

Producers were none too happy to see the year bring an eight percent decline in consumption, but this was smaller than the decline in output, making for a better supply balance and stronger prices at the end of the year. Moreover, the overall economic recovery of the second half of the year kept the consumption lag from getting out of hand. The Bureau reported second half shipments as totaling 20 percent higher than those of the first half, and fourth quarter shipments as 32 per cent better than those of the first quarter.

Prices pretty well followed the consumption-output pattern, the Bureau said. Producers started the year quoting 27c., trimmed their tickets 2c. as the recession deepened in late Spring, and thereafter marked them up by stages as economic recovery quickened. Closing price was 29c. per pound, which also held through a good part of the current year.

These were just a few highlights excerpted from one of the Bureau's more exhaustive studies. Copies of Mineral Market report, MMS No. 2941 may be obtained from the Bureau's Washington office.

Lead—Sales totaled 24,235 tons during the week ended Friday, August 14, according to a highly reliable source. This total was higher than any reported during the brisk months of June and July, and is believed to be one of the highest in recent years. Apparently consumers are none too confident that current negotiations between labor and management will end happily. One plant has already been struck, and, as matters now stand, two more will be struck shortly.

Prices were unchanged last week.

Magnesium—The current year's second quarter brought an upturn in production after a particularly slow first quarter. The latter was so slow, in fact, that output during the first half totaled a full 33 percent below the figure reported for the comparable period of last year, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Output in all 1958 totaled 30,096 tons, as compared with 81,263 in 1957, 68,346 in 1956 and 61,135 in 1955. During the first six months of this year, only 12,781 short tons were produced, it was noted.

Mercury—Prices were again easier, declining $2 to a range of $229 to $232 per flask for large lots, the range reflecting quantity. Business was spotty and supply plentiful.

Platinum—A long standing price range of $76 to $80 per ounce drew moderate buying interest. Sales took place mostly at $77.

Silver—Bullion has been long unchanged at 91⅜c. per troy ounce, spot.

Tin—With business made desultory by the steel strike the only interesting item of news last week was a report on consumption during May. In the United States 4,955 long tons were consumed as compared with 4,880 the previous month and 3,830 in May a year ago, according to the Bureau of Mines. Tin plate consumption totaled 3,094 tons as compared with 2,565 in May a year ago, the Bureau noted.

Prices last week fluctuated narrowly and closed higher at $1.03 per pound, spot.

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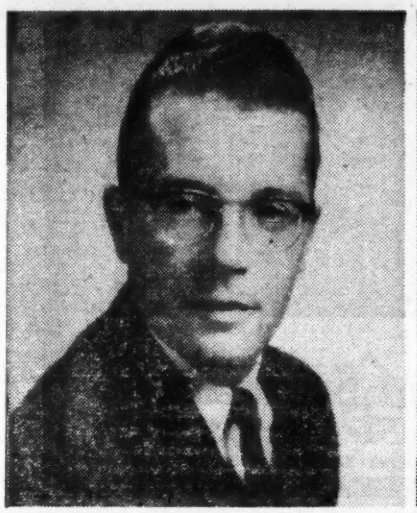

ADVANCED IN TECHNICAL POSTS: Robert S. Forsyth (left) promoted to senior development chemist in the adhesive technical development group of National Starch & Chemical Corporation. John M. Coffey (right) named to a similar post for the midwest adhesive technical development group of the New York-based company. Mr. Forsyth has been with National Starch since 1953 and Mr. Coffey since 1952.

Natural Resources Bill Aims at Continuing Study

Sen. James E. Murray of Montana has introduced a bill (S 2549) aimed at developing the nations' natural resources.

The measure, co-sponsored by twenty-seven other senators, provides for a resources-conservation council in the White House, a like joint committee in congress and the printing of a yearly publication, "Resources and Conservation."

The aim of the legislation is to keep the nation's overall resources picture under continuing study by key groups in government.

Chemicals to Iron Curtain Detailed for Second Quarter

More than $2.5 million worth of chemicals were shipped from the United States to iron curtain countries during the second quarter of this year, it's disclosed in a report on export control operations by Secretary of Commerce Frederick H. Mueller.

Half of the total went to the Soviet Union, which received $749,016 worth of butyl acetate and butyl alcohol and $612,132 worth of snythetic staple fibers.

Czechoslovakia received $515,000 worth of crude sulfur and $204,966 worth of dimethyl terephthalate, while Rumania was sent $463,950 worth of soybean oil.

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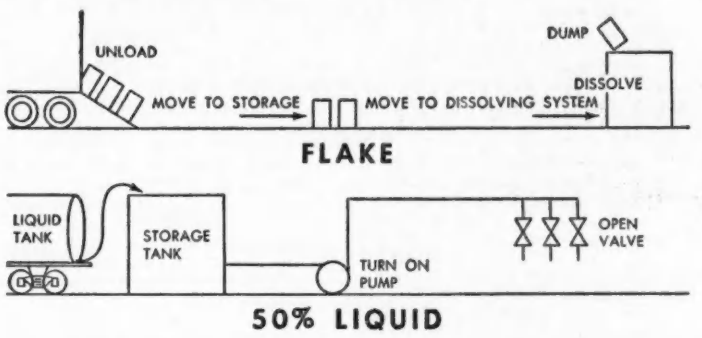

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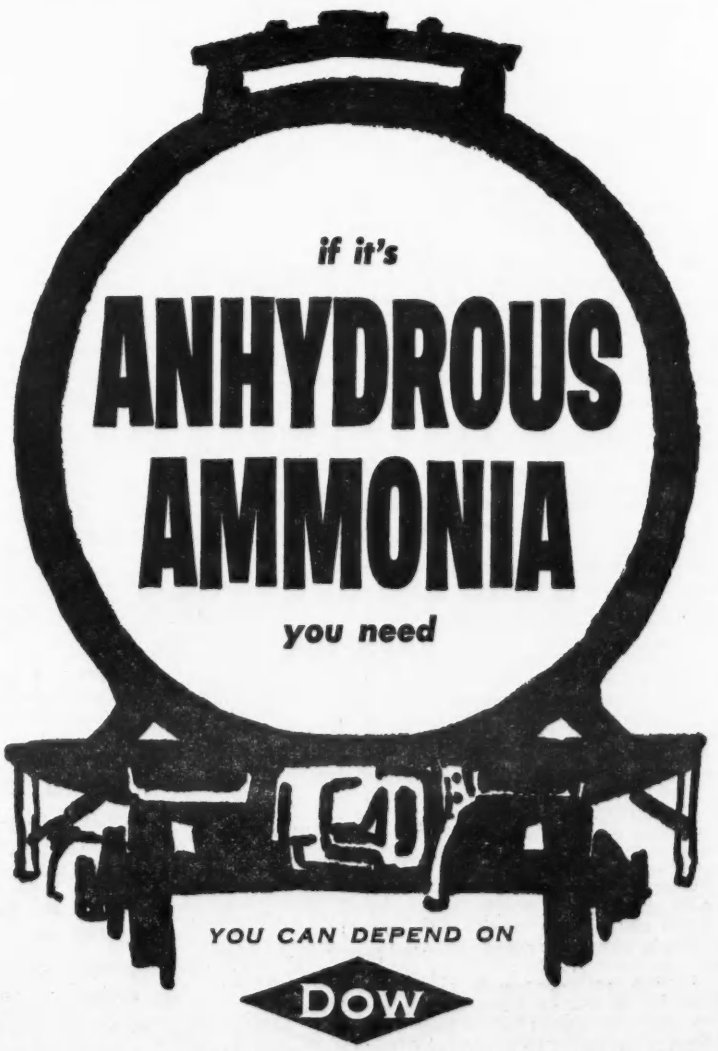

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MCA Is All Set to Sponsor a Study On Problems of Water Taste and Odor

Taste and odor in public water supplies will be investigated in a twelve-month research program at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, under the sponsorship of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association.

The program is part of a project by MCA's water pollution abatement committee to accumulate information meaningful and useful to the public, the chemical industry and governmental regulatory bodies in the control of water pollution. It will consist of an intensive study and critical review of published and unpublished material on the subject.

In the Franklin Institute, Robert A. Baker, senior staff engineer, will direct the program. He has been active in the field of air pollution and water treatment, and is a member of the Pennsylvania Sewage & Industrial Wastes Association, the Scientific Research Society of America, the joint committee on uniformity of methods for water examination and other technical groups.

Hunt Technological Gaps

Information arising out of other studies will be made available to those engaged in the study. For example, an unpublished survey by Mellon Institute on odor components in steel mill waste-water discharges will be utilized. Results, it is thought, may reveal gaps in the existing technology and indicate where further research is necessary.

In discussing the program, J. T. Garrett, chairman of the MCA's subcommittee on the characteristics of chemical waste, said that industry and population growth has led to increased regulatory pressure to ensure that public water used in and discharged from commercial or municipal operations shall not be so polluted as to impair its value to other riparian users.

"Taste and odor in water are readily detected by the public," he said. "And as a result, complaints are received by regulatory groups which, though desiring to introduce adequate yet fair controls, are hamstrung for lack of acceptable scales of taste and odor pollution intensity."

Mr. Garrett emphasized that the chemical industry, aware of its public responsibility in matters of pollution control, wishes to cooperate with the regulatory bodies.

"We are initiating this project at Franklin Institute," he said, "as a contribution towards the ultimate development of an acceptable yardstick for the measurement of taste and odor pollution of public water."

An additional research program on water pollution abatement under sponsorship of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association has been in operation for the past five years at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

Chemical Tariff Parleys Planned With 6 Countries

The government plans to negotiate with six countres — United Kingdom, West Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, The Netherlands—on possible reductions in US tariffs for some chemicals and other items.

The up-coming tariff talks stem from duty increases made by the US in 1957 and 1958 on safety pins, spring clothes pins, and on clinical thermometers.

Under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, this country must make duty concessions on other items in payment for the '57 and '58 tariff hikes.

Chemicals included in the list of items to come up for tariff cutting discussions are: sulfated fatty alcohols and fatty acid, salt of sulfated fatty acids, and dicalcium phosphate.

Those who wish to advise the government on the negotiations or to make statements about the list of items may appear at a public hearing in Washington on October 6.

Interstate Tax Legislation

—Continued from page 5

the measure before final passage when the senate adopted an amendment by Senator Herman E. Talmadge of Georgia aimed at preserving the tax powers of a state over interstate corporations that maintain an office in the state where the sales are made.

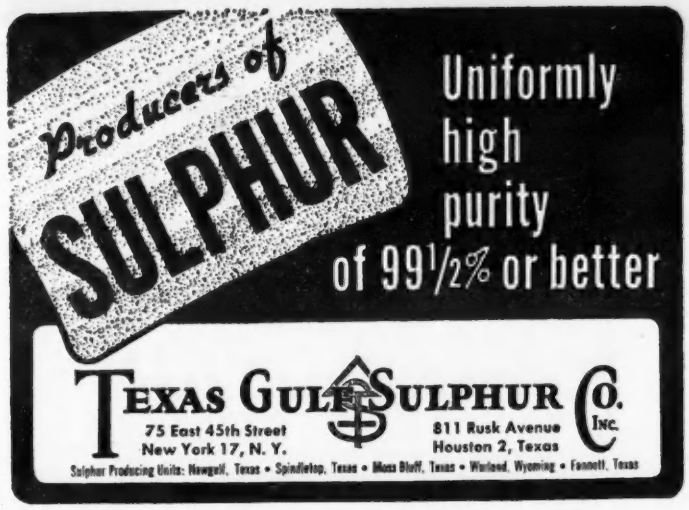
Both the senate and house bills are regarded as stopgap pieces of legislation. An exhaustive study of the entire problem is scheduled to be made by the house next year.

The house bill however, has a cutoff date of January 1, 1961. The senate measure is permanent legislation and an attempt by Sen. John Sparkman of Alabama to put a July 1, 1962, cutoff date was beaten.

Despite its apparent permanence, the senate bill under an amendment proposed by J. Allen Frear, jr., of Delaware, sets up a commission to study the state taxation problem, and to report to the president and congress in 1961 or 1962.

The commission would look into such things as how to avoid double taxation by two states of the same income and ways of halting a race for revenue among the states.

Making up the commission would be senators, house members presidential appointees, and representatives of state governments. The house bill calls for a congressional study of the question.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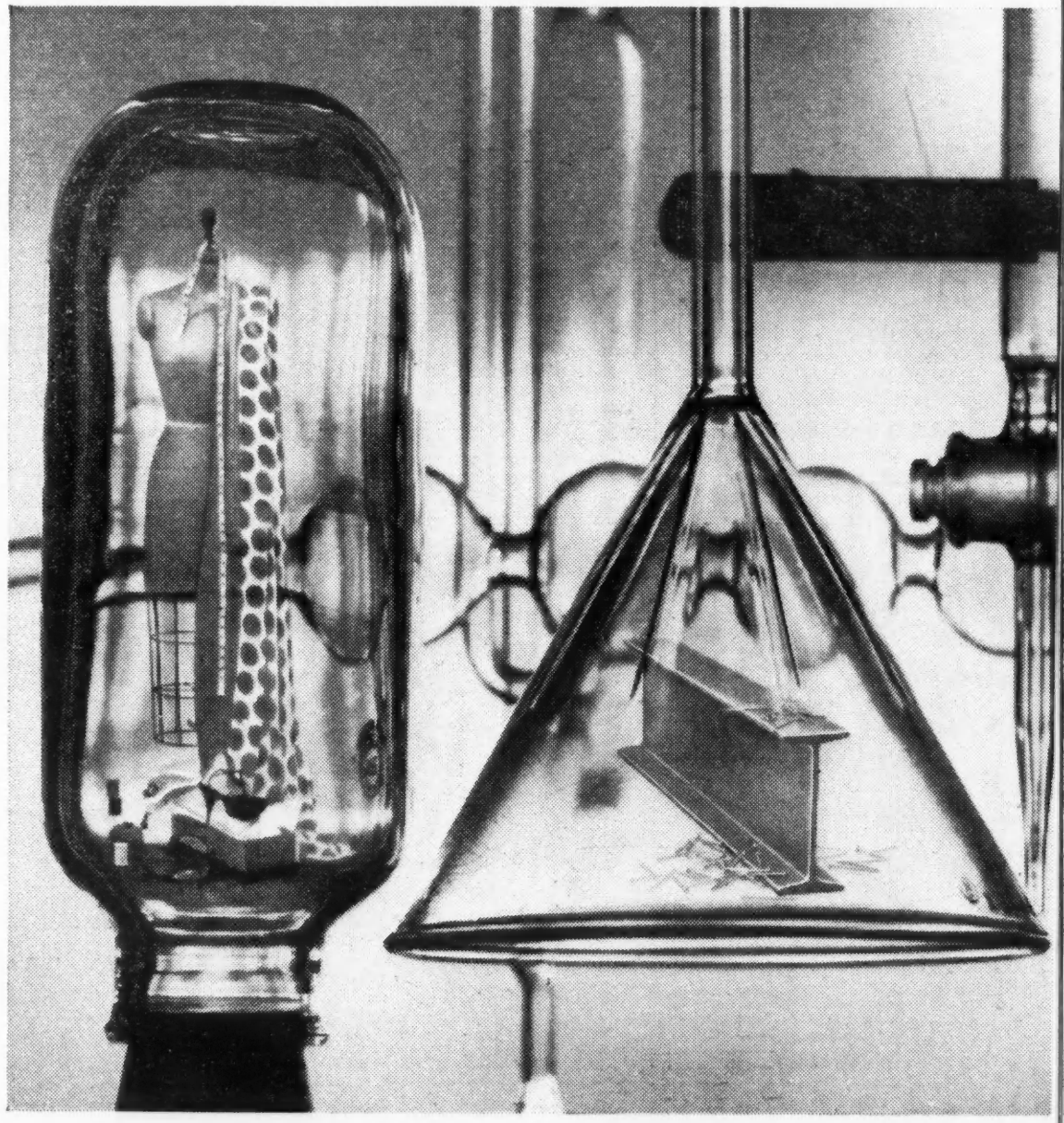

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Synthetic Organics Are Reported Making Modest Gains During 1958

US synthetic organic chemicals took a half-step forward in sales and production last year. According to data released by the Tariff Commission, production of miscellaneous synthetic chemicals amounted to 27.1 billion pounds last year, or .7 percent more than the 1957 production tally.

Sales last year amounted to 10.8 billion pounds, valued at $1.6 billion, compared with 10.9 billion pounds, valued at $1.7 billion, in 1957.

The modest progress picture was carried in the commission's preliminary report on a group of varied products that includes solvents, paint driers, halogenated hydrocarbons, tanning materials, photographic chemicals and other products, plus acyclic intermediates used in the manufacture of more finished products.

The total output of miscellaneous cyclic chemicals in 1958 was 694 million pounds, or 7.7 percent less than the output of 752 million pounds reported for 1957. Sales in 1958 totaled 427 million pounds, valued at $128 million, compared with 456 million pounds, valued at $133 million, in 1957.

The most important subgroup of cyclic compounds was the lubricating oil additives, the output of which was 387 million pounds in 1958.

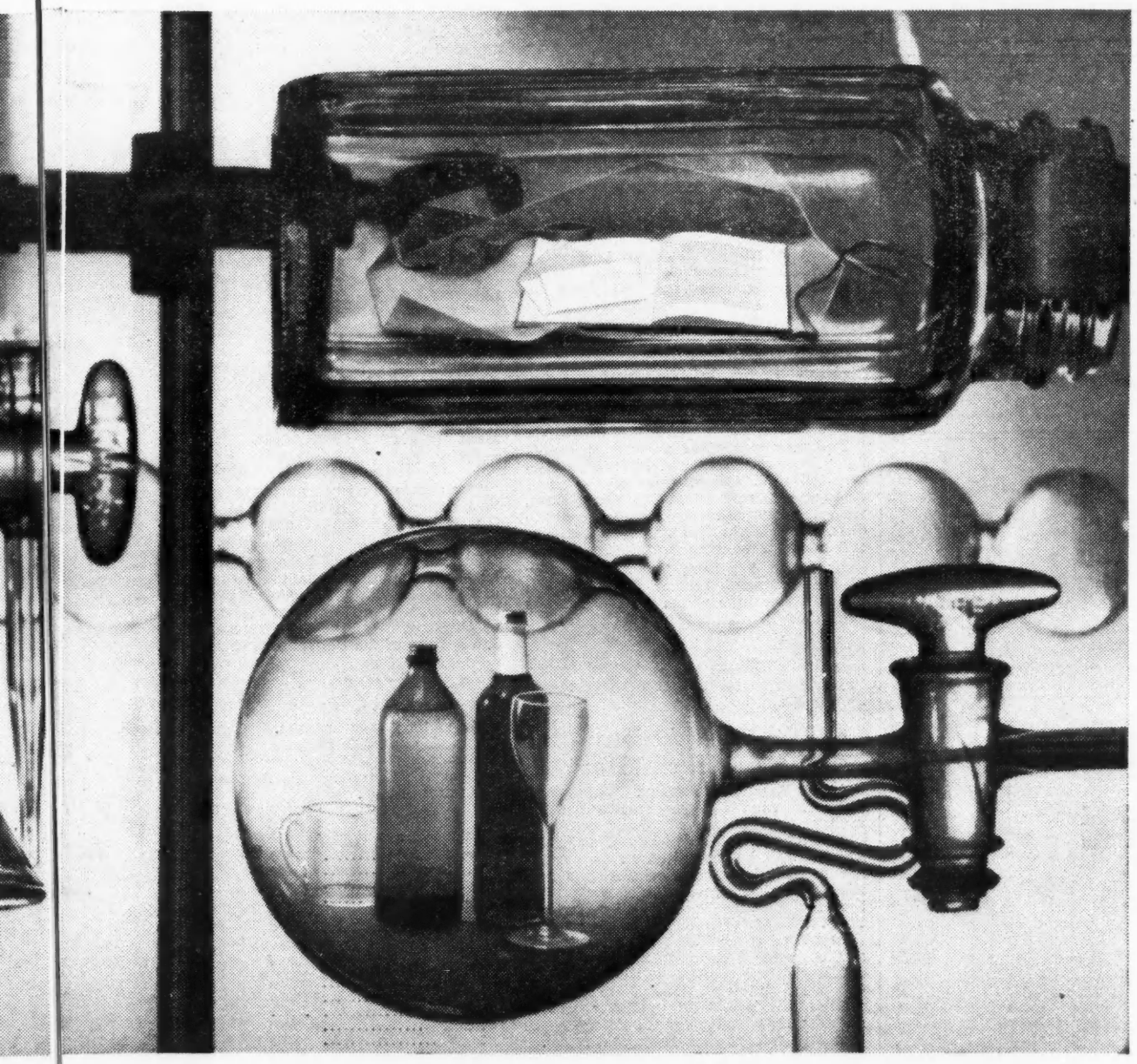
The total output of miscellaneous acyclic chemicals in 1958 was 26.4 billion pounds, compared with 26.2 billion pounds in 1957; sales were 10.4 billion pounds, valued at $1.5 billion—about the same as in 1957.

The subgroup of these chemicals produced in largest volume in 1958 was the halogenated hydrocarbons, the output of which was 4.1 billion pounds; sales were 1.8 billion pounds, valued at $247 million.

Chemicals that were produced in greater volume in 1958 than in 1957 included ethyl alcohol (1.5 billion pounds, compared with 1.4 billion pounds); urea (1.1 billion pounds, compared with 1.0 billion pounds); and acetic anhydride (965 million pounds, compared with 912 million pounds).

Chemicals that were produced in smaller volume in 1958 than in 1957 included methanol (1.4 billion pounds, compared with 1.5 billion pounds); ethylene glycol (1.1 billion pounds, compared with 1.2 billion pounds); ethylene oxide (1.1 billion pounds, compared with 1.2 billion pounds); and isopropyl alcohol (1.0 billion pounds, compared with 1.2 billion pounds).

Production of formaldehyde was about 1.4 billion pounds in both 1957 and 1958.



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Barter Program Extension Granted Approval in House

The house last week approved a one year extension to January 1, 1960, of the barter program under which the government releases surplus farm crops abroad in exchange for strategic minerals.

In voting the extension, 305-53, the house adopted an amendment to the legislation which would permit barter deals to be made with American firms other than exporters, so long as they provided for shipping the crops to foreign countries.

At present, transactions with domestic firms other than exporters are prohibited.

Under the house measure, the department of agriculture would also have the authority to dispose of $1.5 billion in surpluses for foreign currency during 1960 and $300 million for outright donation to relieve distress growing out of famine and other disasters.

Written into the bill, too, is a hotly-contested domestic food stamp plan. This scheme also authorizes USDA to set up food depots or to channel surpluses to commercial outlets for distribution to needy persons who may obtain the food by presenting government-issued stamps. The department would be allowed to release up to $1 billion in food surpluses annually this way.

Casein, Hemlock Bills

—Continued from page 7

committee, in presenting the casein legislation pointed out that domestic production has been on the decline, while imports have been rising during the past few years.

Another factor weighing in favor of the tariff: suspension, he said, is that since 1952 the milk price-support program has resulted in the diversion of skim milk into products other than casein.

Among the reasons for the hemlock extract bill, Rep. Mills said, are that the United States depends upon imports for the great bulk of tanning materials and extracts consumed in this country and that "these imports supplement rather than compete with the small domestic supply."

AP&C Adds to Capacity

—Continued from page 3

or converted to increase the company's output of perchlorate chemicals used as oxidizers—or oxygen supply—in solid propellants for rockets and missiles. Ammonium perchlorate and lithium perchlorate are two such oxidizers.

Cost of the current expansion is relatively low the firm says, because part of the original $4.4 million plant investment included provisions for increasing production 100 percent if market conditions warranted such a move.

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Tallow, Grease Production Lag Is Decried by USDA

The rendering industry had better get with it. The Department of Agriculture, which sees a dangerous lag between US market growth and output of inedible tallow and grease, has leveled a pointed warning at the renderers.

The warning: increase efficiency in processing and marketing its products so that it will pick up a bigger share of the fats and oils and protein feed markets.

According to the government agency, about 40 percent of the US production of inedible tallow and grease was exported in 1958. Currently, the US accounts for about 72 percent of the world trade in these products. However, there has been a steady decrease in domestic industrial use of inedible tallow and grease.

Most important, the department points out, synthetic detergents have significantly diminished the soap market as an outlet for these products. This development, together with the increasing availability of raw materials because of more livestock slaughtered, has created a surplus of inedible tallow and grease.

The largest new potential domestic market for inedible tallow and grease is the mixing of these fats with animal feeds. This usage has increased in recent years but, according to Agricultural Marketing Service researchers, the market potential has yet to be fully realized. Renderers, the department feels, must see that their supply of fat is of suitable quality to meet the needs of the feed-mixing plants.

Production of meat scraps and tankage also has been increasing along with the increasing output of tallow and grease. These products are valuable as a high protein feed supplement in the rapidly growing mixed-feeds industry or for use in fertilizers.

Renderers, however, must consider the problem of quality control as a step toward improvement of the market for meat scraps and tankage.

Celanese Fibers Company Appoints Four Vice-Presidents

Celanese Fibers Company, an operating division of Celanese Corporation of America, has appointed four new vice-presidents.

The new executives are Dr. Bruce B. Allen, vice-president and technical director; Peter H. Conze, vice-president and director of marketing; Fletcher Horn, vice-president and assistant to the president, and David Taylor, vice-president and manager of manufacturing.

Dr. Allen has been technical director of the company's former fibers division for the last three years. Mr. Conze has been director of textile marketing for the last two years. Mr. Horn has been assistant to the general manager of the former fibers division since 1957 while Mr. Taylor has been manager of fiber manufacturing since 1958.

Food Additives Actions Affect Hercules and Dow

Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has filed a food additive petition asking that polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monostearate (also known as "Polysorbate 60") be permitted as an emulsifier in cake icings and cake fillings containing shortening, with the provision that the emulsifier not exceed 0.45 percent of the weight of the finished icing or filling.

In a food action, FDA has amended its standards for French dressing and salad dressing at the request of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., to include methyl cellulose, USP (methoxy content not less than 27.5 percent and not more than 31.5 percent on a dry-weight basis).

Tax Incentive

—*Continued from page 4*

deferral if it brings back into the United States more than 15 percent of the goods it manufactures abroad.

• US firms may compute their foreign taxes on either on overall or a per-country basis, for purposes of getting a US tax credit.

• Foreign tax credit on dividends received from foreign corporations or from new Foreign Business Corporations cannot be so large that the total US and foreign tax works out to less than 52 percent, the going corporation rate.

• In those foreign countries with which the US has a tax-sparing agreement, US firms will be allowed to claim as a US tax credit those foreign taxes which are waived. There is a five-year time limit on this benefit.

• Tax-free transfers of property may be made to or from new Foreign Business Corporations. They cannot apply to inventory transfer.

• Foreign Business Corporations will not be taxed for gains growing out of the involuntary conversion of property loss that is insured.

Metals Development Unit To Be Built by AEC in Iowa

Atomic Energy Commission will build a $1.1 million metals process development building at its Ames laboratory, which is located on the campus of Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa.

The new building, which will be completed next year, will better enable the laboratory to conduct metal process development research on larger-than-laboratory scale, and to evaluate the commercial feasibility of any process developed.

The new structure will also provide space in which to carry out the pure metals program which AEC has asked the Ames laboratory to undertake.

The program is aimed at developing processes for producing very pure metals and at producing small quantities of such materials for use elsewhere as standards for physicists and metallurgists doing basic work in their respective fields.

The facility will be built on land leased by the commission from Iowa State University on a long-term basis. W. A. Klinger, Inc., of Sioux City, Iowa, has been awarded the construction contract.

Oil Land Offshore Let for $88 Million

Department of the Interior has accepted high bids totaling $88 million for nineteen tracts covering some 38,820 acres of submerged lands off the Louisiana coast.

Altogether thirty-eight tracts were offered for leasing and bids were received on twenty-eight. Bids on nine of the tracts were rejected because they were too low.

More than a dozen companies submitted bids. The highest bid on a single tract was $26,105,000 by Shell Oil Company. That same bid was also the highest bid per acre—$10,442.

The leases will be issued in the near future by the Bureau of Land Management's office in New Orleans, La.

Salt Water Research Lab Bill Is Sent to the House

The senate last week approved and sent to the house a bill (S 1576) to provide for the construction of a salt water research laboratory at Seattle, Wash.

The laboratory will be operated jointly by the State of Washington Department of Fisheries, The College of Fisheries of the University of Washington, its School of Oceanography and the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of Interior.

TiO_2 Oversupply?

—*Continued from page 5*

metric tons per annum. Communist China also has TiO_2 plans.

Here's the world titanium dioxide picture as the German trade magazine sees it, in metric tons:

	Capacity Feb., '57	Capacity Jan., '60
West Europe:		
Great Britain	80,000	113,000
W. Germany	50,000	100,000
France	10,000	25,000
Other Countries	15,000	32,000
Total	155,000	270,000
World:		
Czechoslovakia	3,000	3,000
USA	420,000	590,000
Canada	17,500	17,500
Mexico	.....	8,000
Brazil	3,000	6,000
India	1,800	3,600
Australia	4,500	9,000
Japan	54,000	*54,000
Total	503,800	691,100

*Possibly higher.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Dried blood was easier at New York and the market declined 25 cents per unit-ton to $4.75. Chicago level held unchanged at $5 per unit-ton. Tankage was steady and unchanged at previously reported quotations. Demand for natural organics in general was quiet, and sources expected little in the way of a pickup in trading until after Labor Day. Chemical fertilizers were likewise slow with the exception of a slight flurry of hedge buying on those discount items slated to advance in price September 1.

Demand for pesticides and herbicides has shown signs of slackening in recen weeks. Producers reported a fairly "lively season" with the majority of materials in good supply throughout the summer. Export demand for herbicides, weed killers, fungicides and insecticides have contributed added support to the already active domestic market.

Soil testing results continue to show a need for added use of agricultural lime. It is estimated that farmers should be using at least eighty million tons of limestone per year, but are actually using far less than that. Most cropland in the humid area needs at least a ton of lime every four years it is said. Some acid clay soils are said to require six to eight tons of lime at the start.

Department of Agriculture reports meat meal and tankage production was six percent higher in the first half of 1959 than in the comparable period last year. Output of meat meal totaled 555,300 tons, up four percent, while tankage production was 130,300 tons, up eleven percent in the January through June period.

Deliveries of potash for agricultural needs amounted to 3,968,323 tons of salts equivalent to 2,325,485 tons of K_2O for the fertilizer year ended in June, according to the American Potash Institute. This is a 17 percent increase over the 1958 fertilizer year.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Dried blood, New York, 25c. per unit-ton.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1939 average)

Last Week	Prev. Week	Last Month	Aug. 22, 1958
110.47	110.49	111.14	108.33

For Current Prices see page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonia—The Bureau of Mines reported cokeoven production of ammonia liquor, NH_3 content, in June amounted to 2,903,226 pounds as against 2,910,863 pounds in the previous month and 2,104,800 pounds in the comparable month last year. Output for the first six months of the year totaled 16,693,418 pounds as against 13,675,900 pounds in the six-month period last year.

Sales of cokeoven material in June were 2,021,018 pounds as against 2,515,217 pounds in the previous month and 1,454,000 pounds in the corresponding month last year. Sales for the six-month period amounted to 12,560,403 pounds as compared to 12,832,000 in the January through June period last year.

Stocks on hand at producing plants at the close of June amounted to 1,584,273 pounds as against 1,730,219 pounds at the beginning of the month, and 1,852,033 pounds at the end of June last year.

Ammonium Nitrate — Some sources noted a flurry of hedge buying in anticipation of a $1 per ton price advance slated to go into effect September 1. The advance will bring the price up to $64 per ton, bags, f.o.b., works.

Animal Proteins—Dried blood was slightly easier at New York, quoted at $4.75 per unit-ton, off 25c. per unit-ton from previous report. Chicago listing was steady and unchanged at $5 per unit-ton. Tankage was unchanged and quoted at $4.75 per unit-ton, New York; $5.25 per unit-ton, Chicago.

Bone—and hoofmeal markets were quiet. In general, natural organics were slow and sources anticipated little change in market conditions until after Labor Day.

Phosphate Rock—Florida production of marketable phosphate rock last year amounted to 10,851,000 long tons as against 10,191,000 long tons in the previous year. On a P_2O_5 basis, Florida output was 3,593,000 long tons as compared with 3,352,000 long tons in 1957. The figures, Bureau of Mines reports, are for salable products from washers and concentrators of land pebble and hard rock, and drier production of soft rock or colloidal clay.

Tennessee production of marketable rock was 1,903,000 long tons last year as against 1,812,000 long tons in the previous year. Phosphorus pentoxide content amounted to 495,000 long tons last year as opposed to 469,000 long tons in the preceding year. Figures include salable products from washers and concentrators of brown rock, brown-rock ore or matrix used directly, and white rock.

In the western states, including Idaho, Utah, Montana and Wyoming, production of marketable phosphate rock totaled 2,125,000 long tons as against 1,973,000 long tons in the previous year. Phosphorus pentoxide content was 580,000 long tons last year as opposed to 535,000 long tons in the previous year. Figures include mine production of rock plus some washer and drier production.

Phosphoric Acid—Use of wet process acid for direct application has shown a steady growth during the past two years. Effective use in the midwest has been noted. One trade source pointed out that it was not unusual for a large consumer to take 1,500 tons per month, and a heavy seasonal demand in the spring usually finds the material on allocation.

As a means of smoothing out the supply-demand pattern, a producer recently installed a reinforced concrete storage tank at a midwest plant which will make it possible to store over one million gallons of phosphatic fertilizer solution.

The tank is unique in that it is made of reinforced concrete which was built up in place on a wire mesh form and prestressed in the construction. Most phosphoric acid storage is in lined steel tanks.

Pesticides

An organic phosphorous insecticide, dipterex, shows promise of effective control over two species of horse botfly, according to report of the Department of Agriculture Research Service at Kerrville, Texas. The insecticide, chemically, 0,0-dimethyl 2,2,2-trichloro-1-hydroxyethylphosphonate, was found to be almost one hundred percent effective in expelling botfly larvae in all growth stages from the bodies of horses. However, because tests are still in the experimental stage, use of dipterex to control botflies of horses is not recommended at this time.

In the Kerrville experiments, dipterex in feeds controlled throat and common botfly larvae at dosages from 25 to 75 milligrams per kilogram of animal weight. Dosages below 25 milligrams gave inadequate control, while those above 75 mg. showed some toxicity. Test animals were reluctant to eat feeds containing dosages greater than 50 mg., the report said.

2,4-D — Demand was easing, trade sources said. Output of 2,4-D in the first five months of the year totaled 12.5 million pounds, according to report of the Tariff Commission. Total production last year amounted to 30.9 million pounds.

DDT—The market was unchanged from previous report. A tightening of supply, as a result of heavy seasonal demand plus a shortage of chloral, has eased appreciably in recent weeks.

The month-long strike of a chloral producer's plant was settled, and shipments of the intermediate resumed, early this month.

Tariff Commission reported production of DDT during the first five months of the year at 64.3 million pounds. Output for 1958 was reported at 143.2 million pounds.

June exports of technical DDT amounted to 659,150 pounds, according to Census Bureau report.

Export of formulations containing 85% or more of DDT were valued at approximately $12 million last year.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Benzene men took their belts in another notch last week. However, steel men on both sides of the picket line appeared to take no notice. The growing plight of scarcity and business and industrial slowdown centering on the strike seemed to make little impression on the men sporadically gathered about the bargaining table. One argument in their defense is that their own problems are big enough to overshadow any outside matter that might crop up. However, national concern—a compendium of all the little problems to-date blotted out by the steel men's intra-industrial difficulties—is seen by most observers as the weight that will shift the scales in another direction. Just when this will occur, though, remains to be seen. The strike has already run into some length, and the steel labor and management groups still are unprepared to negotiate on a realistic basis. And outside the steel perimeter, no power seems to have voice loud enough to influence actions within. Obviously, developments will rest upon just how battered and woebegone the national economy becomes. Some observers look upon this as a sorry testimonial to an industrial entity that has taken so many successful steps toward organizing itself along sane and moderate lines.

World production of crude petroleum reached 516,041,000 barrels in January —an increase of slightly less than one percent from December, according to a survey made by the Bureau of Mines. World output of refined products (including refinery fuel and loss) for January was 547,479,000 barrels, and domestic demand in all countries (either apparent demand or actual demand as reported) was 587,524,000 gallons, the bureau's survey says. The difference of 40,045,000 barrels between output and demand in January is due to stock changes of which the US accounted for about 26 million barrels.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 23, 1958
103.04	103.04	103.04	101.45

For Current Prices see page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene—Prices for this material continued last week at 31 cents per gallon. One major producer emphasized this point, despite the fact that another producer has upped his quotation to 33 cents per gallon. The latter has reported the sale of about five tankcars of benzene out of Houston at the higher rate. However, the market consensus still points in the direction of the 31 cent quote. All concede that the benzene situation is a tight one at this time, and particularly so in the Houston area. Also, there is agreement on the fact that some material (at this point there is very little material moving freely) is being marketed at a "rate higher than the going quotation. "However, there has been no general movement toward a price advance and the major producer points out that none is anticipated despite the heavy pressure being put on the market by the steel strike.

Lacquer Diluent—Nothing new for this material. Market price has remained relatively stable. A great deal is obviously contingent on which way the steel wind blows. Stretching on as it is, the strike is putting great and greater pressure on Detroit. This, in turn, is beginning to make itself felt in the paint field. Paint makers, as previously reported, have been reporting an okay season in the construction field. However, this is essentially a seasonal area of industry and has already begun to slack-off. Now the lacquer diluent makers must look once again to Detroit, and Detroit's only possible answer must be a question: when will the steel strike end?

LPG's

Propane—Production of this material during the last two weeks of July was 141,564,000 gallons according to the bimonthly report of the American Petroleum Institute. This figure is higher than the 138,298,000 gallons produced during the first two weeks of the month, while both tallies show a great deal more strength than the 116,162,000 gallons produced during the last two weeks of July, 1958.

Inventories of propane at plants, terminals and underground, was 649,818,000 gallons on July 31 according to the API report. This figure was somewhat larger than the 598,926,000 gallons recorded for the first two weeks of the month and both figures are of greater size than the 411,353,000 gallons on hand at the end of July, 1958.

Butane—Production of this material during the last two weeks in July, according to the current API report, was 80,231,000 gallons. This figure falls short of the 32,947,000 gallons produced during the first two weeks of the month, though both figures are a good bit stronger than the 66,249,000 gallons tallied for the last two weeks of July, 1958.

Inventories of butanes at plants, terminals and underground, according to the API survey, were 232,170,000 gallons on July 31 a figure that almost approximates the 233,132,000 gallons in stock at the mid-month mark. Inventories at the end of July, 1958 had amounted to 257,990,000 gallons.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended Aug. 8 totaled 261,462,000 barrels according to data reported by the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 263,692,000 barrels the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 2,230,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 1,498,000 barrels in stock of domestic crude and a decrease of 732,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Waxes, Mineral

Total exports of petroleum waxes during May amounted to 92,000 barrels or an average of 3,000 barrels per day, according to the monthly review of the Bureau of Mines. This figure shows a nice climb over the 85,000 barrels exported in April and both figures are stronger than the 78,000 export figure recorded by the bureau for May of last year.

Exports of petroleum waxes for January to May (inclusive) was tallied by the bureau at 427,000 barrels as compared with the much smaller 337,000 barrels exported last year during the same period.

Microcrystalline—The production picture remains unchanged, producers here reported last week. Likewise, little difference is seen in the sales pattern, though most observers feel a slack-off in the general seasonal tone. The plastics cloud hanging over the wax-coated container market grows darker all the time and there is little question in any one's mind that the threat is a real one. As to just what wax men intend to do to combat the development, there is little intimation or suggestion. As one wax man pointed out earlier in the year, the wax-coating method has remained unchanged almost from the beginning. He pointed out that there are new methods and innovations that might be developed by wax men to put themselves in a better position to stave off the plastics advance.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Current reports of the industry for the week ended August 7 indicate a decrease in crude oil production and a decrease in crude runs. According to the American Petroleum Institute, the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 6,789,000 barrels, a decrease of 19,000 barrels from the preceding week.

Daily average crude runs to stills of 7,836,000 barrels were 161,000 barrels below the preceding week, and 239,000 barrels above the week ended August 8. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 1,030,000 barrels daily, compared with 1,026,000 barrels in the preceeding week.

Chemical Fire Fighter Called Doubly Effective

The army is now using a new chemical compound which it says is twice as effective as any other extinguishing agent against liquid fuel and electrical fires.

Known as "monobromotrifluoromethane," the compound can also be used to prevent fires by mixing it with helium or nitrogen, thus creating a combustion-free atmosphere.

Developed by the Army Engineer Research and Development Laboratories, Ft. Belvoir, Va., the new agent can be used in temperatures as low as 65 degrees below zero and will be particularly helpful in the Arctic where fire is a crucial problem. Non-toxic and non-corrosive, it can also be used safely in homes.

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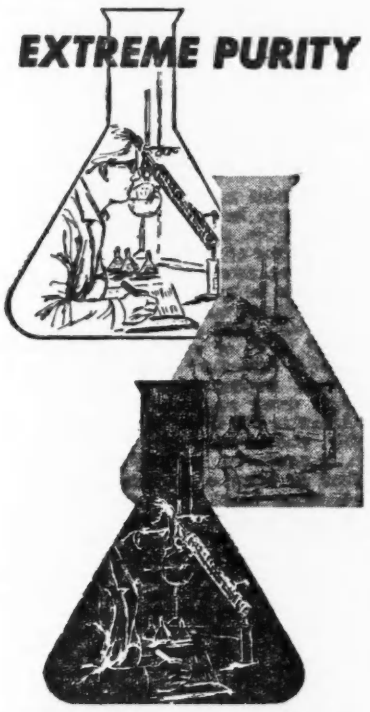

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Goodyear Chemicals Division Revamps Field Sales Groups

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company's chemical division has made a realignment in its field sales organization.

Those affected by the changes include L. E. Stanton, R. W. Williams, J. Platner and J. D. Hunter.

Mr. Stanton, former district manager at Houston, Tex., has been transferred to Detroit, Mich., as district manager, replacing L. P. Thies who recently was named manager of the new polyester products department.

Mr. Williams, former senior sales representative on the west coast, has been appointed west coast district manager. He will headquarter at Portland, Ore., and also maintain offices in Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Mr. Platner, former senior sales engineer in the rubber and rubber chemicals department, has been appointed district manager at Houston, replacing Mr. Stanton.

Mr. Hunter, former senior sales representative in the division's Chicago office, has been transferred to the St. Louis, Mo., office as district manager. He replaces W. E. Kelly who recently was named manager of the division's new Adhesives department.

Obituaries

Walter H. Aldridge

Walter H. Aldridge, honorary chairman of the board of Texas Gulf Sulphur Company, died August 16 in New York. He was ninety-one years old.

Following a successful career in various phases of mining development in the west, Mr. Aldridge was elected president of the newly-formed Texas Gulf Sulphur Company in 1918. He is credited with piloting the firm to a position of dominance in its field.

In 1951 Mr. Aldridge stepped up from the presidency to chairman of the board. Two years ago he left that post to became chairman emeritus and a director of Texas Gulf.

James P. Hunsaker, a project director and senior mechanical engineer with Arthur D. Little Company, Cambridge, Mass., was killed August 5 when a liquid nitrogen rocket fuel tank upon which he was working exploded. He was forty-four years old. The accident occurred at the Tech-Weld Corporation plant in Burlington, Mass.

George A. Zizelman, for thirty-eight years an employee of Chase Bag Company, New York, died August 14 in Mount Vernon, Ohio. He was eighty-seven years old.

Cyanamid Getting Set

—Continued from page 7

directly into the animals either before or after slaughter.

At present Cyanamid sees this latter process as more a matter of export than for domestic usage. Says Cyanamid, "this technic would probably find greater acceptance in Central and South America and other areas where refrigeration and transportation are relatively inadequate."

One possible use for domestic processers: a rapid aging of beef.

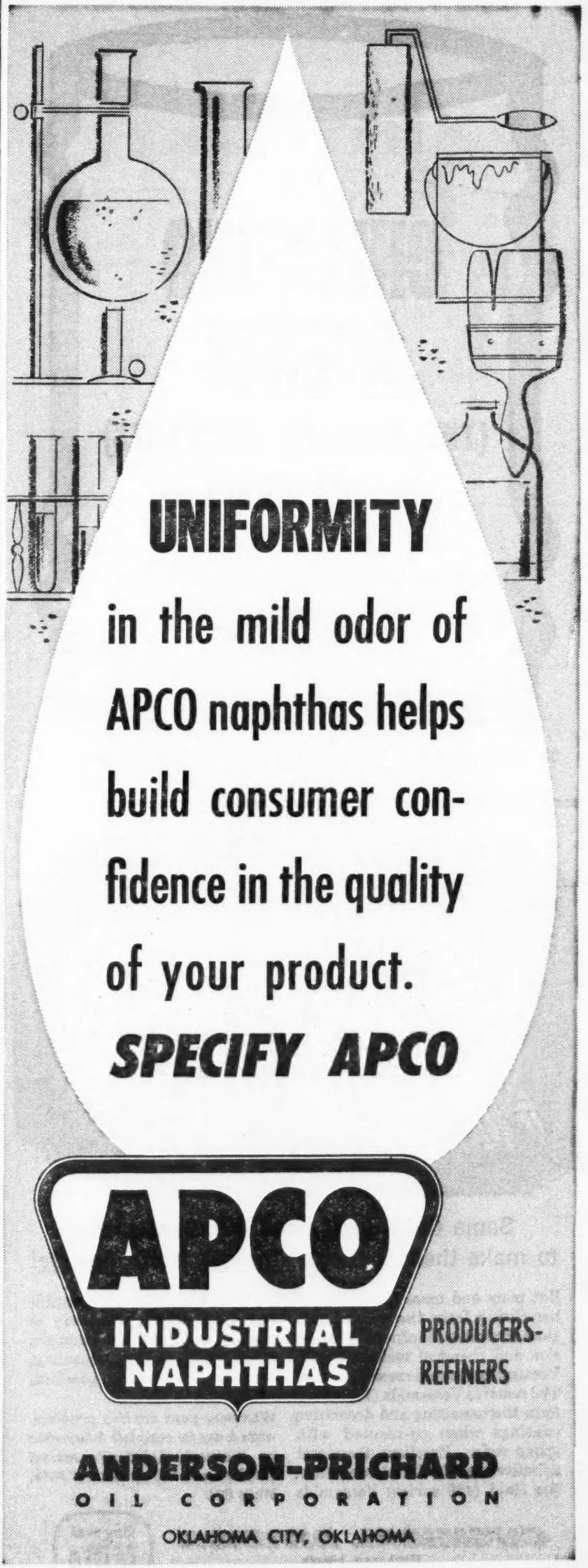
Experiments on the use of a spoilage-retarding antibiotic on red meats have been under way since 1953. Cyanamid has been working on this specific phase of the work for the past few years.

One of the roadblocks that stands in the way of commercial development of preservatives in meat is public fear of sensitization to a prolonged intake of the antibiotic. This, the company says, is unfounded.

Extensive tests have been conducted in cooperation with FDA, Cyanamid reports. Also, "Acronize" has been used by the poultry industry for over three-and-a-half years.

It is pointed out that government agencies and Cyanamid's own researchers have found that "Acronize" in poultry meat is destroyed by conventional cooking methods.

Even if it weren't," it is added, "there would still be no need to worry. You would have to eat almost half a ton of raw chicken to get the minimum daily therapeutic dose of the antibiotic which your family doctor recommends routinely."



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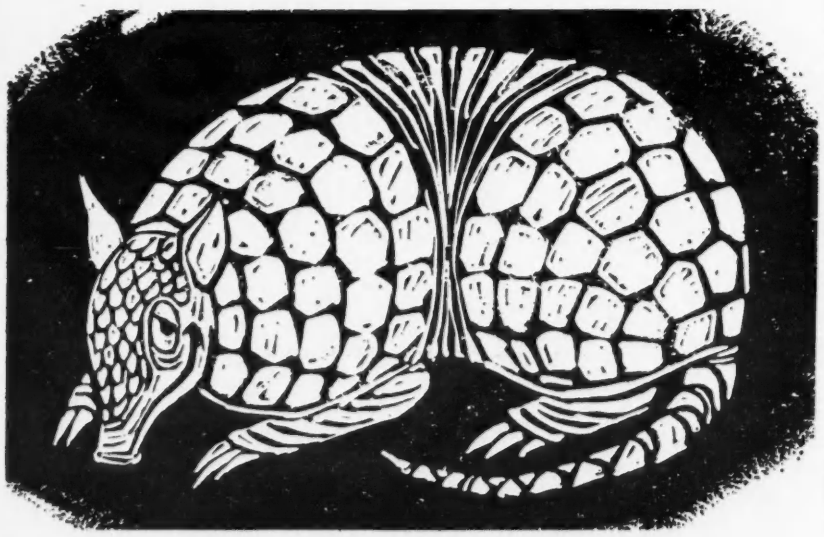

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Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties

The paint industry has been one of the fastest growing markers for fungicides, especially latex paints. The choice of fungicide used in paint formulation depends solely on the make up of the paint and the type of protection needed. The three most popular paint fungicides are the mercury compounds, the chlorinated phenols and zinc oxide. The three most widely used of the mercury compounds are phenyl mercury acetate for latex pains, phenyl mercury oleate for linseed oil-based paints, and phenyl mercury propionate which is said to work in both latex and linseed-oil paints. Phenyl mercuric compounds, while being efficient germicides, are said to have a powerful inhibitory effect on the growth of lower forms of life. This property arrests the growth of microorganisms by extremely low concentration, although sterilization or killing of the microorganisms is not accomplished.

The manufacture of synthetic surface active agents has grown from laboratory scale to a business of over a billion pounds a year in about a quarter of a century. Like most industries the synthetic surfactant industry was born out of a need. As a result of this need, through research low cost chemical surfactants, particularly detergents and wetting agents, have been developed which are effective in hard or soft water, in acid or alkaline solutions, and in solutions of strong electrolytes. Consumption of synthetic detergents continues to rise with constant improvement to quality, methods of use, and development of new agents. But the maximum is still not in sight.

Armour Industrial Chemical Company has made some price adjustments on their line of **"Neo-Fats."** This is a series of fatty acids produced by fractional crystallization and distillation processes.

Armour lists the new prices of **"Neo-Fat 55** and **65"** at 14¼ cents and 11¼ cents per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. destination. The new price for **"Neo-Fat 90-04** and **92-04"** is 15½ cents per pound, same basis and for **"Neo-Fat 94-04** and **94-10,"** 14¼ cents per pound. **"Neo-Fat 255** and **265"** have new levels of 27 cents and 26 cents per pound, respectively.

The new prices listed by Armour for **"Neo-Fat 18, 18-S** and **18-53"** are 18⅜ cents, 19⅛ cents and 15⅛ cents per pound, same basis, in that order. **"Neo-Fat 18-54, 18-55** and **18-57"** are now available at 15⅝ cents, 17⅜ cents and 14⅛ cents per pound. Finally, Armour has put the new listings of **"Neo-Fat 18-58, 18-59** and **18-61"** at 14⅝ cents, 11⅝ cents and 16⅝ cents per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. destination.

WHAT'S REPORTED ON HERE

Though coverage in the Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties market report encompasses twenty classes of chemicals, only a few of them are mentioned in this issue. Here's the entire list:

Adhesives, antibacterials and fungicides, antifoaming agents, antioxidants, antistatic agents, blowing agents, catalysts and accelerators, chelating agents, chemically processed oils, emulsions and latexes, enzymes, fatty acid derivatives, feed supplements, filtering materials, ion exchange resins, surfactants, synthetic waxes, textile chemicals, thickening and suspending agents, and ultraviolet absorbers.

If you have suggestions for any additional materials that might be included in this section, write OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S Technical Editor, 30 Church street, New York 7.

Adhesives

The introduction of synthetic resins has made possible great strides in the adhesives industry. These resins can be tailor-made, so to speak, for specific uses, and many of the resins are more durable than nonresinous materials, providing new types of adhesives of reliable permanence. The field of synthetic resins used in the adhesive industry can be divided into two classes: thermoplastic resins, which can be softened and hardened reversibly over and over by lowering and raising the temperature; and thermosetting resins, which cure or harden by undergoing an irreversible chemical reaction to form an infusible and insoluble cured resin in the adhesive bond.

"Phenoline 315-5 Adhesive," a modified phenolic adhesive which requires the addition of a catalyst (curing agent) prior to application, is manufactured by Carboline Company. Its general purpose, states Carboline, is as an adhesive for joining metal to metal and metal to concrete where excellent chemical and thermal shock resistance are required.

Among its properties Carboline claims that the solids content of **"Phenoline 315-5 Adhesive"** is 100 percent both by weight and by volume. Its chemical resistance to acids is said to be excellent, except to strong oxidizing acids, and to alkalies, solvents, salts and water it is excellent, it has good abrasion, but poor flexibility. Carboline does not recommend their product for nitric acid immersion over 20 percent or sulfuric acid immersion over 50 percent.

With regard to compatibility of **"Phenoline 315-5 Adhesive"** with other coatings, Carboline says that it can be used over clean surfaces only, and the surfaces to which it may be applied are: aluminum, concrete, glass, steel, stainless steel, and others. As for application specifications of the adhesive, according to Carboline, their product can be applied with brush, dip or trowel, only one coat is needed, no thinner is used, and final drying takes 24 to 36 hours at 75°F. or over. Finally, **"Phenoline 315-5 Adhesive"** is said to have low shrinkage during curing and excellent thermal shock resistance.

"Adhesive FD Ciba," a transparent and highly viscous synthetic resin preparation, is produced by Ciba Company. Described as being a permanent gummi g-down agent based on a synthetic resin, Ciba states that **"Adhesive FD Ciba"** has the following advantages: it is suitable for nearly all qualities of material except polyamide fiber fabrics and light chiffons; it can be applied in the normal manner at room temperature, a gumming-down machine is not necessary; the dry coating has high adhesive power; it has a water-repellent effect, thus ensuring good penetration of print pastes; and it is said to be insensitive towards organic solvents and the emulsion thickenings in various print pastes.

Further desirable qualities of **"Adhesive FD Ciba"** listed by Ciba include the fact that it is not softened by print pastes—in contrast to gum arabic, dextrin, and other cellulose preparations; and due to this last property, the cloth remains firmly attached to the table even when large blotches are printed; finally, it has no resisting action on print pastes, as is often the case when larger amounts of water-soluble adhesives are used.

According to Ciba, when **"Adhesive FD Ciba"** has been diluted with acetone and tricresyl phosphate (plasticizer) has been added, it gives a smooth, elastic, highly adhesive film which is described as having a long working life. Its adhesive power, continues Ciba, can be increased or reduced according to the amount of tricresyl phosphate added. Ciba recommends that the surfaces to which **"Adhesive FD Ciba"** can best be applied are wax cloth (linseed oil basis) or back greys which have been rendered water-repellent.

Antibacterials & Fungicides

Among the many antibacterials and fungicides, phenyl mercuric compounds have been proved powerful fungicides, germicides and antiseptics and, in addition, have been found to possess the property of destroying pathogenic microorganisms without harming the host or materials with which they are mixed. Phenyl mercuric compounds have been tested and are being used in such diversified industrial fields as textile, paper, leather, rubber, electrical, paint, adhesive and many others.

Nuodex Products Company produces **"Super-AD-IT,"** which is a solvent solution of di (phenyl mercury) dodecenyl succinate chemically engineered for use in oil, oleo-resinous and alkyd paints.

Trade Name Chemicals

Nuodex furnishes it as an easy to handle liquid containing 10 percent mercury and 21 percent di (phenyl mercury) dodecenyl succinate.

Two other Nuodex phenyl mercurials for mildew resistance and preservation of paints are **"Nuodex PMO-10"** and **"Nuodex PMA-18."** The former is a mineral spirits solution of phenyl mercury oleate containing 10.7 to 11.0 percent mercury and 28 to 30 percent phenyl mercury oleate. **"Nuodex PMA-18"** is described as being a solubilized form of phenyl mercury acetate containing 18.0 to 18.3 percent mercury as metal.

According to Nuodex, with regard to **"Super AD-IT,"** it is compatible in oil, oleo resinous and alkyd systems. Besides its use in paints, Nuodex claims it is also used in mastics and adhesives used to adhere tile, linoleum and similar materials. **"Super-AD-IT"** is said to be easily incorporated into paint by simple cold mixing and is compatible with oil and alkyd paint formulations and organic solvents.

"Nuodex PMO-10" is described as being a fungicide used in oil, oleoresinous and alkyd paints which require phenyl mercury oleate. It is also said to meet the fungicidal requirements of a number of government specifications. Furthermore, Nuodex states that it is used as the active fungicide in commercial wood sealers employed in the treatment of sash, doors and other millwork.

Nuodex explains that **"Nuodex PMA-18"** is designed for use in any of the standard aqueous systems, including butadiene styrene, polyvinyl acetate, and acrylic types. The company does not recommend it, however, for formulations containing lithopone or other sulfide pigments. Such pigments react with mercurials to cause discoloration.

F. W. Berk & Company, Inc., has on the market a line of phenyl mercuric compounds trade named **"Mersolites." "Mersolite-8,"** phenyl mercuric acetate, is Berk's parent material from which they have developed all the other phenyl mercuric compounds. This product is a colorless, odorless solid having a melting point of 148 to 152°C., thermally stable to within a few degrees of its melting point.

Like most mercurials, Berk states that **"Mersolite-8"** is sparingly soluble; furthermore, phenyl mercuric acetate crystals are not easily wet by cool water, and therefore, dissolving may be expedited by adding the solid to hot water. Due to the formation of the hydroxide, phenyl mercuric salts are said to be readily soluble in caustic soda solutions, but will be reprecipitated by acids.

In the paint industry Berk claims that **"Mersolite-8"** has been found to be successful in the preservation of water-soluble paints containing protein. The company suggests that for the initial trial a concentration of from 0.004 to 0.01 percent, based on the weight of the finished product, be used.

Surface Active Agents

Detergency is described as being a cleansing action which consists of soil removal from a given surface and prevention of soil redeposition on that surface while the dirt is being carried away in the cleaning medium. Wetting agents are necessary to achieve rapid penetration, spreading, rinsing, and draining. Wetting agents lower surface tension. Discussed are three wetting agents and detergents: **"Kreelon"** produced by Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, **"Alrosol,"** manufactured by Geigy Industrial Chemicals, division of Geigy Chemical Corporation and **"Ninex 300"** developed by Stepan Chemical Company.

Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation manufactures **"Kreelon,"** which is of the alkylaryl sulfonate type, an anionic synthetic detergent and wetting agent having a minimum of 40 percent active agent with the remainder essentially sodium sulfate. There are two forms of **"Kreelon": "Kreelon 4D,"** the flake form, is designed for applications where bulkiness is desired; and **"Kreelon 4G"** is the powder form manufactured for compounding with other powders or crystalline materials to form homogenous mixtures.

With regard to stability characteristics, Wyandotte claims that **"Kreelon"** is stable to both acids and alkalies, at the same time being almost neutral in character itself. It is also said to be stable to heat. Ageing properties are always important to the stability of a material. In this regard, Wyandotte states that **"Kreelon"** will not develop odor or discoloration upon ageing, and can remain on the shelf for long periods of time.

Wyandotte continues that through a series of rigid tests **"Kreelon"** was found to have fine detergency and wetting properties. The company suggests **"Kreelon"** for use in commercial laundries, for dishwashing, in general household cleaners, in scouring powders, rug and upholstery shampoos, in the food and beverage industries and in textiles.

"Alrosol" is a detergent and wetting agent of the fatty amide type manufactured by Geigy Industrial Chemicals, division of Geigy Chemical Corporation. Described as being a freely flowing amber liquid congealing near 0°C,. and having a mild, non-objectionable odor, **"Alrosol"** is said to be miscible with water in all proportions, yielding clear solutions of high viscosity except at low concentrations.

Continuing on the subject of solubility, Geigy states that **"Alrosol"** is soluble in a wide range of organic solvents; thin, clear, foaming solutions are obtained with such varied solvents as the lower and higher alcohols, ether, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, carbon disulfide, ketones, esters, glycols, glycerine, carbitols, and others.

Concerning compatibilities, Geigy claims that **"Alrosol,"** being nonionic, is compatible with other nonionic, cationic and anionic wetting agents or detergents and with such high molecular weight materials as proteins, carboxymethylcellulose, etc. Discussing its stability properties, Geigy says that **"Alrosol"** is stable on storage. At low concentrations, **"Alrosol"** is said to be stable in dilute caustic soda and mineral acids, but in general is not recommended for such applications. It is also stable to peroxide.

"Ninex 300" is a triethanolamine alkyl aryl sulfonate developed by Stepan Chemical Company. A light amber liquid, **"Ninex 300"** is described as being an aqueous solution of triethanolamine dodecyl benzene sulfonate made by a sulfur trioxide process of sulfonation.

Stepan says that their product is a powerful wetting agent and detergent with high foaming power, and recommends it for use wherever a liquid anionic surfactant is indicated, such as in liquid dishwashing or carwashing detergents, shampoos, textile scouring agents, metal cleaners, and latex paints.

Another advantage of **"Ninex 300"** is it is said to be an excellent coupler for use in holding together and clarifying systems containing nonionic detergents and salts that would otherwise be turbid due to salting out the nonionic. Finally, Stepan states that **"Ninex 300"** has good cold weather freeze resistance which makes it possible to store and use it in freezing weather with no danger of crystallization.

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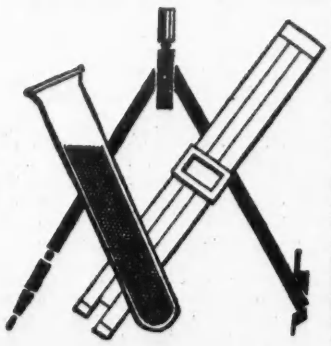

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Coal Chemicals

Some benzene consumers have begun to feel the supply pinch as a result of the steel strike, producers say. Large consumers with ample storage space are still in good shape and will not be effected for some time, but for smaller buyers with limited storage space a critical supply situation is beginning to take shape. With the steel strike entering its sixth week, things are expected to continue to tighten during September. Shortages in steel are expected to appear by the early part of October if not before.

Natural tar acids remain in adequate supply with the notable exception of phenol. Naphthalene, among the tar bases, shows no sign of improvement from a supply standpoint. Sources indicated that a more accurate gauge of price on import naphthalene would be obtained when the steel strike ends.

A west coast petroleum source announced that it would build a 20 million pound per year maleic anhydride plant. Completion date is set for mid-1960.

Heavy demand for phthalic anhydride is expected to carry through September as consumers attempt to keep inventories built up. However, the material remains on allocation, major producers report, and they have had more business than they could handle for many weeks. Not to be overlooked, is the possibility of a price advance in October. One producer posted a 2 cent advance at the beginning of the third quarter, but the move failed to go industry-wide. A producer reports a continuation of a trend toward increased resins use of isophthalic acid as other materials have been in short supply.

Sales of intermediates have been very good this year and the summer months have not seen the usual decline in volume. Sources continued to report that this has been "an interesting summer —something for the record books."

Growing needs in the butyl and latex rubber fields led a producer to announce recently that the company's line of rubber accelerators had been expanded to include five new types. The newly offered accelerators are; tetramethylthiuram mono and disulfides, zinc dibutyl and zinc diethyl dithiocarbamates, and the zinc salt of 2-mercaptobenzothiazole.

Makers of rubber chemicals were keeping a close watch on wage negotiations in the rubber industry. The feeling was that bargaining would be kept open pending a settlement in steel. It was felt that an early wage settlement in the rubber field would assure a continuation of uninterrupted demand for rubber chemicals during the fourth quarter as auto companies bring out their new models, including the "compact cars" from the Big Three.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended August 23 would amount to 11.8 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 337,000 net tons of steel. Output was 335,000 tons in the previous week, 365,000 in the comparable week one month ago, and 1,690,000 net tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 22, 1958
118.45	118.45	118.45	118.58

For Current Prices see page **9**

Basic Products

Benzene—Some consumers are beginning to feel the supply pinch in this market. It depends to a large extent on the storage space a buyer has and where he has been getting his benzene, sources say.

Large consumers have ample benzene storage space and a wide range of sources of supply. Thus, they managed to build up big inventories and are able to get benbene from cokeoven operators who have outside stocks.

In other cases, where a buyer's storage space is relatively small and his supplier may not have been able to build up outside stocks a critical supply situation is beginning to take shape.

The steel strike, entering its sixth week, appeared no closer to settlement. It is estimated that shortages in steel may appear by the early part of October.

Coaltar—The Bureau of Mines reported production of crude coaltar in June at 71.4 million gallons as against 73.5 in the previous month, and 50.8 million in the corresponding month of last year. Output for the first six months of this year was 431 million gallons as against 314.9 million in the six month period last year.

Sales of crude coaltar during June totaled 40 million gallons as compared with 31.6 in the previous month, and 26.8 million gallons in the comparable month last year. Sales total for the January-June period was 195 million gallons as against 161.1 million gallons in the like period of last year.

Stocks on hand at producing plants at the close of June amounted to 28.6 million gallons as against 38.4 at the beginning of the month, and 32.6 million gallons at the end of June last year.

Cresylic Acid—Producers noted no improvement in the cresylic acid market. Earlier, it had been anticipated that some pressure might develop as a result of the steel strike. However, such has not been the case. On the other hand, it was pointed out that vacation shutdowns during August make it difficult to evaluate the market at this time. Prices were unchanged at long standing quotations.

Production of refined cresylic acid in the first five months of the year totaled 24.3 million pounds as against 20.5 million in the five month period last year.

Imports of cresols and ADF cresylic acid in the first half of 1959 amounted to 1.1 million gallons as opposed to about .5 million in the first six months of last year.

Naphthalene—The market is unchanged from previous reports. Import and domestic naphthalene remain in tight supply and are slated to remain so as long as the strike lasts. What prices for import naphalene for next year will be depends to a large extent on when the steel strike ends, according to most reports.

Phenol—Market was unchanged and steady. Last price change in this market was a 1c. per pound reduction put into effect in May of this year. Producers have continued to report good demand for both natural and synthetic material, although the former is scheduled to remain in short supply for some time to come.

Picolines—Tariff Commission reported total production of picolines at 1,474,000 pounds last year. Sales were 1,452,000 pounds with a value of $925,000 for a value of 61c. per pound.

Pitch—Tariff Commission reported production of soft and medium pitch of tar during 1958 amounted to 978,000 tons; sales, 518,000 tons; value, $21,307,000 for a value of $41.13 per ton.

Production of hard pitch of tar (water softening point above 160 degrees F.) amounted to 612,000 tons; sales, 406,000 tons; value, $16,545,000 for a value of $40.75 per ton.

Pyridine—Supply in this market has not been adversely effected by the steel strike due to the ready availability of raw materials for making synthetic material. Last price change in the market was a 5c. per pound reduction in price, effective in the latter part of June of this year.

The Tariff Commission reported production of two degree pyridine last year amounted to 1,382,000 pounds. Sales were 1,521,000 pounds valued at $1,103,000 for a per pound value of 73c.

o-Xylene—Material continues to show promise as a starting point in the production of phthalic anhydride. However, "flashback" makes it a much more difficult material to work with than naphthalene, sources say. In addition, most equipment in the industry cannot make the switch

Coal Chemicals

from naphthalene to o-xylene economically. Relative yields, form an economic hurdle involved in a switch.

Intermediates

Benzaldehyde—Technical material in carload or truckload of 450-pound drums lists at 47c. per pound, while less carload or less truckload lots, same packing, is quoted at 48c. per pound. One hundred pound carboy or 40-pound drum is quoted at 56c. per pound. Last price change in this market was a 4c. per pound advance effected April 1 of this year.

Diphenylguanidine—The market is unchanged. Price on DPG in ton lots, frt. allowed, is 49c. per pound, while less ton lots, same basis, list at 50c. per pound.

Trade sources report diphenylguanidine continues to find use with all-around accelerators, such as the sulfenamides, where the DPG acts to shorten the time needed to develop tensile strength.

In this area, a new flaked form of N-cyclohexyl benzothiazole-2-sulfenamide, trademarked "Cydac," is reported finding increased use in the rubber industry. The material gives freedom from caking and dusting not obtainable with powdered forms of the product, it is said.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ended August 23, was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	118,522
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	5,036,161
Benzene	gals.	463,692
Coaltar	gals.	2,755,125
Crude chemical oils	gals.	87,332
Toluene		112,284
Xylene		33,269

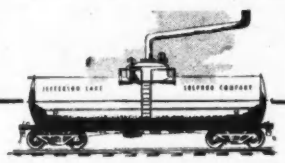
Isophthalic Acid—Demand has continued to trend upward due to "a strong tendency" toward resins use of isophthalic in place of other materials in short supply. Supply is fully adequate; price is unchanged.

Maleic Anhydride—Material remains on allocation, major producers report, although new construction and expansion plans now underway could turn the market from one of short supply to long supply in a matter of months.

However, optimistic reports on polyester resins sales backed by rampaging small boat sales during recent seasons, should keep this market a healthy one for some time to come. Agricultural chemicals outlet continues to show promise, sources say.

A west coast petroleum source announced that it would build a new plant with a capacity of 20 million pounds to be completed in mid-1960.

Melamine—Resin demand remains active. The trend to increased use of plastic dinnerware continues to form a hard core of basic strength for this market.



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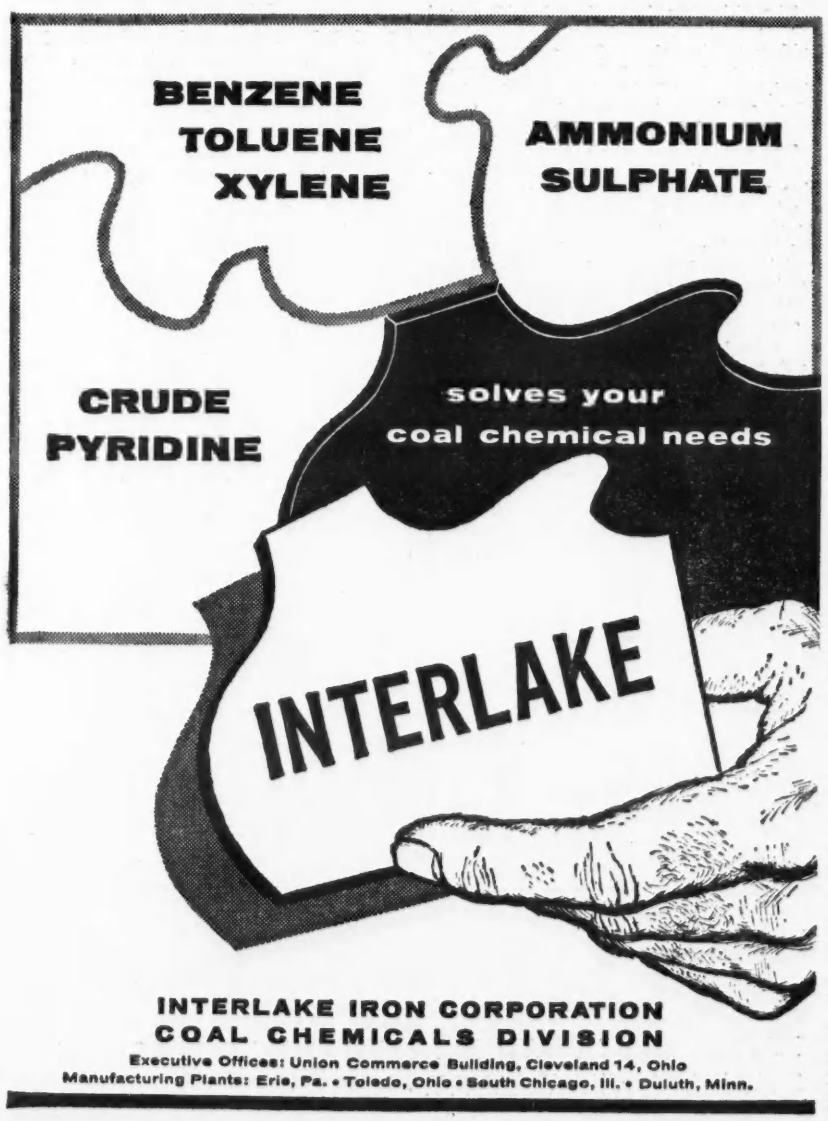

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Coal Chemicals

A producer's expansion plans, announced earlier this year, call for addition of 10 million pounds of melamine capacity to be made available to the market.

2-Mercaptobenzothiazole—Ton lot price is unchanged at 44c. per pound, while less ton lots are 46c. per pound. The upturn in the auto industry this year, has stimulated added interest in rubber chemicals, sources say.

A producer is now offering the zinc salt of 2-mercaptobenzothiazole for use where high temperatures (above 225 degrees F.) are desirable in latex processing. The zinc salt is said to give a fast cure and has strength and activity about equal to MBT, but has the added advantage of being a neutral salt and thus has less tendency to coagulate the latex than the acidic MBT.

b-Naphthol—Supply remains fully adequate despite better than average seasonal demand and a two month strike at a major producer's plant. No delay in shipment is reported.

Phthalic Anhydride—Producers continued to report more orders on hand than they could take care of. PA is on allocation and slated to remain so while the steel strike lasts and the supply of both domestic and import naphthalene are tight. Sources said they expected heavy demand for phthalic to carry through September as buyers are expected to keep their inventories as high as possible.

Resorcinol—Quotations of long standing continue in effect. Technical, flake material in carload of 200-pound drums is 77½c. per pound, while less than carload lots, same packing, lists at 78½c. per pound. Stocks are adequate, demand good.

Rubber Chemicals—The rapidly growing needs of latex and butyl rubber makers caused one producer of rubber chemicals to announce recently that the firm's line of rubber accelerators had been expanded to include several new types which are effective at temperatures below 250 degrees F.

The new additions include: tetramethylthiuram mono-and disulfides, zinc dibutyl and zinc diethyl dithiocarbamates, and the zinc salt of mercaptobenzothiazole.

The thiurams have found widespread use in natural, GR-S, butyl and nitrile rubber stocks where fast cures at temperatures under 250 degrees F. are desired. End-products include insulated wire coatings, transparent gum stock, footwear and some tire thread.

The dithiocarbamates are reported more active than the thiurams and find extensive use in latex dispersions and cement stocks. Because the ethyl type is said to be slower curing than the butyl, it finds use in SBR and natural rubber latex foam articles. The butyl type is used in thinner sections such as rug backing where rapid cure is needed.

Tetramethylthiuram mono-and disulfides are priced at $1.14 per pound in ton lots, in drums, min. freight allowed.

Zinc dibutyl and zinc diethyl dithiocarbamates are 87c. per pound in ton lots, same basis, while less than ton lots lists at 89c. per pound. These prices are on material in 500-lb drums, a 50 percent aqueous slurry.

Zinc salt of 2-mercaptobenzothiazole lists at 55c. per pound in ton lots, 50-lb. bag, or 57c. per pound less ton lots.

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Aliphatic Organics

Isobutyl alcohol, advanced one-half cent per pound across the board July 1, was reduced a full cent a pound a week ago. Explaining this sudden reversal in pricing, trade sources said that excess availability and the consequent need to spur demands precipitated the decline. They also pointed out that isobutyl, now at 13 cents per pound tankcars delivered, has a slight competitive advantage (2 cents) over n-butyl alcohol; in some applications the two chemicals can be used interchangeably.

Other recent price changes have included a 5 cents per pound reduction in bulk quantities of glacial methacrylic acid August 10 (new tankcar price: 40 cents), and a 1½ cents per pound spot increase for cresyl diphenyl phosphate, gas additive grade. Latter revision, which set the tankcar delivered price in zone 1 at 28 cents per pound, will become effective on contract October 1, or whenever existing contracts expire.

Molasses prices at New Orleans have also been changing week to week—in each case, downward. Record-high production of Cuban blackstrap may have something to do with this. Unsettled as the "bearded isle" may be politically, its blackstrap output, exceeding estimates, has already reached 306 million gallons, compared with 230 million in '58.

Of course, Cuba announced earlier that it was going to assign 65 percent of an anticipated 300 million gallon crop for domestic use but it is doubtful that very many people took the report seriously. At the time, trade members asked, "What are they going to do with all that molasses?" And then, possibly answering their first question, posed a second: "Dump it in the ocean?"

Announcements of new production facilities, planned, under construction or just completed, have been coming in thick and fast, enlivening an otherwise dull summer. Most outstanding of these expansions is the $30 million diversified program set by a leading chemical firm to extend its "small world" to glycerine, epichlorohydrin, propylene oxide and derivative chemicals. The glycerine-epichlorohydrin facilities, to be built under a Certificate of Necessity and utilizing a new manufacturing process, are expected to be completed by 1961. However, the firm will have its propylene unit onstream by the beginning of next year.

Also, before 1960 is very old, a leading oil refiner will debut with a $2 million facility, capable of turning out 100 million pounds of propylene (99 percent) annually.

In the "just completed group" is a new formaldehyde unit, the seventh such for this particular producer. This one has an estimated annual capacity of 30 million pounds. The additional production should be readily absorbed, sources say.

Acetic Acid—A leading chemical maker recently completed a multi-million dollar expansion program, getting in the process the largest single acetic plant in the country. Capacity of the expanded unit is pegged at 240,000,000 pounds annually.

Formaldehyde—It's hard to believe that this time last year the formaldehyde story was being told with frequent recourse to such phrases as weak prices, price sniping, poor demand, oversupply. The current situation, as most if not all of the trade will agree, is just about the reverse. Prices have been boosted once and there's considerable speculation that another price advance is coming up October 1. Demand is reported excellent, and some people, at least, have no fears of oversupply. Among this group, obviously, is a major formaldehyde producer that has just gone onstream with another plant —its seventh domestic installation. Costing $500,000, the new unit is capable of turning out 30 million pounds of formaldehyde annually.

A second and earlier development also bodes well for formaldehyde. That is the development of the first commercially usable polymer of the chemical tradenamed "Delrin" acetal resin. Due to make its market debut shortly, this new thermoplastic opens up a new phase in formaldehyde chemistry.

Upturn in formaldehyde business in the p[illegible] several months is related to many things but apparently one of the major factors has been the increase in new home construction and the consequent increase in plywood manufacture in which formaldehyde-based resins are employed as bonding or adhesive agents.

One of the leading plywood firms reported last week record sales and earnings—net income was almost double that of the same period a year before—for the quarter ended July 1. The firm also announced to shareholders that it had big expansion plans. One of the proposed projects, a new particle board plant, is indicative not only of the increasing acceptance of this new type "manufactured board" but could also mean bigger usage of formaldehyde resins.

Glycerine—A major chemical firm plans to get into the production of synthetic glycerine and epichlorohydrin, as part of a $30 million expansion program. Completion of these facilities, which will be built under a Certificate of Necessity, is targeted for early 1961, according to a spokesman for the firm.

Currently, there are only two synthetic glycerine producers, one of whom is expected to bring onstream its second plant before year's end. Designed to turn out 35 million pounds annually, this unit will bring the producer's total capacity to an estimated 125 million pounds per year.

Productive capacity of the other producer is not generally known, nor is that of the latest firm to enter the field which disclosed only that it will use a new manufacturing process.

Occasionally this considerable expansion in synthetic glycerine obviously is the promise of a steadily expanding market. Overall glycerine usage increases about 2 percent a year under favorable business conditions, it's said, but it appears that consumption of synthetic has grown at a considerably faster rate, especially in the last few years.

This is because synthetic detergents have cut deeply into soap sales, ultimately cutting off the supply of natural glycerine which is obtained principally as a by-product of soap manufacture. And since it appears likely that detergents will become still more popular, synthetic glycerine eventually will be called upon to fill a larger percentage of total requirements in such end-uses as alkyd resins manufacture, and tobacco conditioning (glycerine functions as a humectant).

Besides this market growth aspect, the firm getting into glycerine may have been motivated by a Certificate of Necessity, long in its possession. Said certificate will allow the firm to write off the cost of the plant, for tax purposes, over a five year period, rather than the twenty years normally required, a procedure known as "accelerated amortization" which adds up to a hefty tax savings.

Certificates of necessity, covering facilities essential to the nation's wartime needs, are awarded by the Office of Civilian and Defense Mobilization, upon Commerce department recommendations. Authorization is found in the Defense Production Act.

According to the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, June production of crude and synthetic glycerine totaled 23.2 million pounds, disappearance 22.1 million, and end-of-month stocks 53.1 million. Comparable statistics for May showed that production totaled 20.9 million pounds, disappearance, 19.5 million, and end-of-month stocks 52.6 million.

Isobutyl Alcohol — A half-cent per pound price advance July 1 was followed a week ago by a one cent per pound reduction. This brought the tankcar listing to 13c., the drum carload to 15½c., and the less carload to 17c. per pound, on a delivered basis.

Excess availability, and consequently the desire to spur demand, was thought to be the principal reason for the price decline. Additionally, the revision, extend-

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

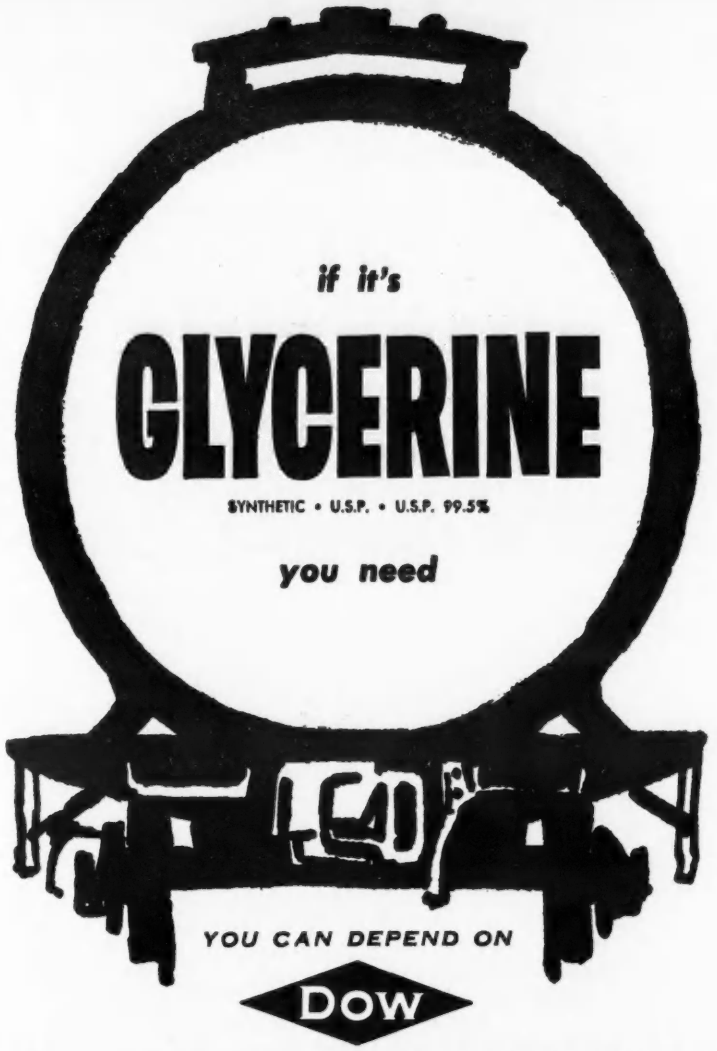
Isobutyl alcohol, 1c. per lb.
[illegible] 1c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 23, 1958
130.48	130.49	130.55	130.55

For Current Prices see page 9



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Aliphatic Organics

ing the price spread between isobutyl and n-butyl alcohols to 2 cents per pound, will give the former a slight competitive advantage in those applications where the two chemicals can be used interchangeably.

Isobutyl alcohol has a broad, diversified end-use pattern. Possibly, its biggest markets are protective coatings and diisobutyl adipate and diisobutyl phthalate, widely used plasticizers based on the alcohol.

Other applications include the manufacture of isobutyl acetate, a medium boiling solvent competitive with butyl acetate and MIBK; usage as combined solvent-coupler in the production of moderate-duty hydraulic fluids; serving as diluent-reactant in the manufacture of certain urea-formaldehyde and melamine-formaldehyde resins; and as a raw material in the production of 2,4-D esters for weed control.

Lacquer Solvents—All of industry is having a bit of a job figuring out what the business climate will be like next month. The still unsettled steel strike has clouded crystalballs and, of course, no one can look to that reliable business barometer, steel production, for any help in making forecasts.

Spokesman for several lacquer solvents producers are, however, inclined to go along with the auto industry which is predicting a great year for itself. Some people out Detroit way expect that 1960 domestic output will reach 6.5 million cars, and this type of thinking is reflected in the optimistic reports received of late from the solvents trade.

The auto makers, who will get started on production of the '60 line early next month, are currently stepping up purchases of raw materials which naturally include paint and the many other chemicals that, in one form or other, get into each and every car. Solvents producers, among others, have thus been moving more product to the coatings trade.

Methacrylic Acid—In a move apparently designed to stimulate further research and development studies, a major producer reduced prices of glacial methacrylic acid 5 cents per pound in bulk quantities and 4.5 cents per pound in drums. New schedule, which went into effect August 10, includes a tankcar or tankcar listing of 40c. per pound. a truckload of 42½c., and a less truckload of 43c. per pound. Producer advises, however, that tanktruck and partial tanktruck shipments will be made only if carrier service is available and freight charges are not excessive.

Typical applications for methacrylic acid are adhesives, laminating resins, solvent and emulsion coatings, photographic chemicals, elastomers, ion exchange resins, and polymer emulsions for textile, leather, and paper finishing.

Molasses—Markets for feeding cane molasses were dull and weak in the southern and midwestern states during the week ended August 18. Demand was slow to moderate with little forward booking, supplies fully adequate at all markets, Agricultural Marketing Service reported.

Prices at New Orleans were unchanged to ¼ cent per gallon lower at 10.75c. per gallon.

Cuban exports of blackstrap molasses during the period January 1-July 15, 1959 amounted to 43.6 million gallons from the 1959 sugar cane crop, according to the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute. In addition, about one million gallons of invert molasses from the 1959 production were exported. During the same period last year, Cuban exports amounted to 124.2 million gallons of blackstrap and 31.3 million gallons of invert molasses from the 1958 crop.

Good growing conditions for sugar cane prevail in Florida and Louisiana. Trade reports also indicate that the crop is making rapid growth and excellent yields are generally expected. Some '59 crop Louisiana blackstrap was reported contracted for sale for future shipment on varying terms, but mostly centering around the market price at time of delivery less a fixed amount to purchaser or distributor.

Hawaiian cane blackstrap production in July amounted to 8,024,346 gallons, compared with 10,066,599 gallons during the same month in 1958. Cumulative figure for the first seven months of '59: 40,884,871.

Shipments of cane molasses from Hawaii to the US mainland in July totaled 9,188,343 gallons, as against 6,444,477 during the same month in '58. Cumulative figure for the year through July 31: 34,890,030 gallons.

Propylene—Propylene productive capacity is growing fast. A leading chemical firm has just brought a plant onstream, and they'll be two more companies in the business by early 1960.

One of these companies, a major oil refiner, has a $2 million facility abuilding that will turn out 100 million pounds of propylene annually. The other, a well-diversified firm that recently disclosed plans for a $30 million expansion program in chemicals, will manufacture propylene glycol and polypropylene glycol as well as the oxide, starting about January 1.

Propylene gets into the manufacture of special surface-active agents, hydraulic fluids, synthetic lubricants and petroleum derivatives.

Vinyl Alcohol—According to the Census bureau, imports of vinyl alcohol (including derivatives) totaled 931,660 pounds in June, slightly below the May figure of 1,250,001.

Italy, here as in several other cases, accounted for the bulk of this material—614,450 pounds, to be exact. Next largest supplier was Japan (125,000), followed by Canada (96,800), West Germany (83,396), Belgium (10,030), and Norway (1,984 pounds).

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Montmorillonite Catalysts To Be Distributed by Girdler

Girdler Catalysts, a unit of Chemetron Corporation's chemical products division, has signed an agreement for the US and Canadian distribution rights to montmorillonite catalysts, a development of Sud-Chemie, A.G., of Munich, Germany.

The special "K-series" catalysts are produced by a special process from the clay-mineral montmorillonite (bentonite), an aluminum hydrosilicate. They belong to the category of acid catalysts, according to Howard D. Hartough, chemical products division president, and are distinguished by highly-selective catalytic activity.

The montmorillonite contacts offer several important advantages, Mr. Hartough said, including low cost, virtually no corrosive action and easy regeneration. They are generally used in reactions that are otherwise catalyzed with hydrogen acids.

Catalysts in the new line include "K-306," available in powder, granulated or globular form for depolymerization and splitting of long-chained hydrocarbons; "K-10," also available in powder, granulated or globular form for alkylation, dehydration, isomerization and polymerization, and "KSF," "KSFO" and "K-10-SF," available in powder, granulated or spherical form for more severe alkylation and isomerization.

Earlier this year Chemetron and Sud-Chemie, A. G. announced the formation of a jointly-owned German affiliate, Girdler-Sudchemie Katalysator, G.m.b.H., which handles the Girdler line of specialty catalysts in Europe, the Near East, Africa and other areas.

Union Carbide to the Rescue: Ships Toys to Moscow Fair

Union Carbide International, New York, is one of ten US firms to rush to the rescue of the American National Exhibition in Moscow, which has run out of such items as plastic toys, paint brushes, fishing reels, tennis balls and dolls.

An emergency shipment went to Russia by air last week. To be replaced are items, put on display at Sokolniki Park on opening day a month ago, which are already worn out or broken from demonstration or handling by Soviet crowds—well over a million visitors to date.

Exhibition officials, watching demonstrators use up supplies in workshops, sports and other displays, figured they'd never make it until the closing date, September 4. So they cabled Washington for replenishments.

Eximbank Is Lending Euratom $135 Million

The Export-Import Bank is lending the Commission of the European Atomic Energy Community—Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands—$135 million to build nuclear power plants under the joint US-Euratom program in the community countries.

The total cost of the plants is estimated at $350 million. The $215 million required in addition to the Eximbank loan will be raised from European sources.

Chemical Men Are Bumping

—Continued from page 3

market that has suddenly dried up on them.

Chemical buyers are also going to be cut off from the wide range of nonferrous metals and salts normally produced.

Another material that isn't going to see heavy production for a while: copper sulfate. Phelps Dodge is one of the top producers of the chemical. However, there is plenty of the material in warehouses.

An Asarco spokesman, vice-chairman of the board R. W. Vaughan, cited import quotas, high labor costs, low prices and oversupply as causes for copper's present weak market position and ultimately for the copper maker's inability to meet the union's demand for money.

"These circumstances are well known to the union," he pointed out. "It is clearly not logical to expect us to give our employees a substantial increase in wages and benefits at this time.

"The Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers should consider the special problems facing the lead and zinc industries and should exercise restraint and judgment accordingly."

Describing the union's demand as "exorbitant," Mr. Vaughan went on to say that, "As a primary producer of lead and zinc—commodities which are in excess supply—it is difficult for us to understand how the union can seriously expect us to meet the added labor costs which they have proposed."

The Mine-Mill Union has asked for wage increases from 15 cents to 17 cents an hour and improved benefits that raise the total package of labor cost increases to over 30 cents an hour.

The strike notice to Asarco was given after negotiations with the union in Los Angeles broke down late last Wednesday.

Agricultural Chemical Study Legislation Is Moving Along

Legislation authorizing Department of the Interior to make an intensive study of the effects of agricultural chemicals on fish and willdlife is moving along in both houses of congress.

The senate last week passed such a measure (S 1575), but only after first striking out the amount of money to be put up for the project.

The bill originally called for $2,565,000. As it now reads, the measure seeks "such sums as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this act."

In the house, the committee on merchant marine and fisheries favorably reported out another bill (HR 5813) which would also provide for a government study of insecticides, pesticides and other farm chemicals.

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Acetone's Production Is Seen Passing One-Billion-Pound Mark in 1966

OPD Special Report on the Acetone Market

—Continued from page 3

cumene. They are: Plastics & Coal Chemicals Division of Allied Chemical Corporation, with a 45 million pound-a-year phenol plant at Frankford, Pa.

Also, Standard Oil Company of California, with a 35 million pound-a-year phenol plant in Richmond, Calif., and Hercules Powder Company, with a 25 million pound-a-year plant in Gibbstown, N. J.

Rule of thumb: You get six-tenths of a pound of acetone for every pound of phenol produced in these plants. Hence, current acetone capacity via the cumene route is rated at 63 million pounds annually.

This method of acetone manufacture is slated to expand still further within the next year. Shell Chemical Corporation is putting up a 60-million-pound cumene phenol plant in Houston, Tex. Yield: 36 million pounds a year of acetone.

Bulk Via Isopropanol

But the bulk of acetone manufacture is via the isopropanol route—either directly, or as a byproduct. Shell Chemical and Union Carbide Corporation have a combined annual capacity reported in excess of 550 million pounds annually, while Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., has a 60 million pound-a-year plant in Kingsport, Tenn.

Fifty million pounds of this total of 610 million is considered byproduct acetone. This capacity is at Norco, La., where Shell takes isopropanol and catalytically oxidizes it to produce acetone and hydrogen peroxide.

This is only part of the scheduled acetone yield from the Norco operation. The derivation of peroxide is only a part of a multi-stage process to obtain glycerine.

The plant also reportedly oxidizes propylene to produce acrolein. The latter is then reacted with more isopropanol to produce allyl alcohol—and more acetone.

Then allyl alcohol and hydrogen peroxide react to form glycerine, winding up with two molecules of byproduct acetone to one molecule of glycerine.

The hydrogen peroxide plant is in place, and work is proceeding apace on the glycerine and acrolein units. Shell expects to have all three humming around the turn of the year. This would mean 100 million pounds capacity of byproduct acetone from the Norco setup.

Flexibility of Operation

The interest of the trade in this facility stems from the fact that hydrogen peroxide, allyl alcohol, acrolein, glycerine and acetone can all be marketed, and that the peroxide and ally alcohol can be made for their own sake, as well as for conversion to glycerine.

Shell won't start making glycerine at Norco for a while yet, and when it does, it remains to be seen whether other glycerine producers will jump on the Shell bandwagon and make expansions using Shell processes.

But despite the variety of end-products available at the Norco plant, and its possible duplication by others in the near term, the acetone industry believes that acetone synthesis as a direct product of the dehydrogenation of isopropanol will remain the largest single factor in the market for some time to come.

However—and this is stressed by almost everyone in the field—expansions of capacity via this route are less than likely in the future.

Consensus is that the bulk of expansion in the time ahead will lie in increased cumene-phenol and hydrogen peroxide-acrolein-glycerine capacities.

This can be at least partly explained by a recently-expressed Carbide viewpoint on the subject:

Long a stable earner for the company, acetone dropped in price a half-cent per pound (from 8½ cents to 8 cents in April, 1954), reflecting in part the slump of '54, and portending the decline to follow.

In November, the price broke to 7½ cents as a result of the disposal of 50 million pounds' surplus of acetone by three new producers of cumene-phenol.

The price dropped to 7 cents in February, 1955, and in March, 1956, returned to 8 cents. The price in effect today, 8½ cents, was established in 1957.

At this price the Carbide management contends, acetone yields a return that is regarded as falling substantially below a "reasonable return" on chemicals.

Hence, it is considered more than likely that future expansion will consist in building of plants to produce end-products which include acetone, rather than just for the production of acetone as such.

Though the price looks steady enough today, what likelihood is there of competitive price-cuts in the future as new capacity comes on stream?

Chances of future price-cuts are dim, the industry believes. In the first place, all the expanding on the books right now is being done by Shell Chemical.

Work at Norco, La., and Houston, Tex., should add another 86 million pounds to the company's capacity by the end of this year. This will be in addition to Shell's existing potential of an estimated 350 million pounds a year.

Shell Won't Hurt Self

Feeling is strong that Shell, being the biggest in the field to begin with, and adding to its own capacity, isn't going to hurt itself by lowering prices.

Further, Shell's expansion has the advantage of a flexibility not possessed by other primary producers of acetone, it is pointed out. Not only can the company make acetone by three different processes; it can upgrade it into a number of other chemicals.

Ability to upgrade acetone is shared by Shell and Carbide. Both make methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK), methyl isobutyl carbinol (MIBC), mesityl oxide, diacetone alcohol, hexylene glycol.

Carbide makes isophorone. Shell, making bisphenol-A, has the advantage of using both its own acetone now, and its own phenol in the future on completion of its cumene-phenol facility in Houston.

Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., makes acetone using the isopropanol route at Kingsport, Tenn. The company has wide solvent use for its product in the cellulose acetate field in particular.

Enjay Company, New York, a seller of acetone, obtains a portion of its needs from an Esso Standard Oil Company facility in Bayway, N. J., and augments this with acetone from Eastman, made with Enjay's isopropanol. The Esso facility, producing in limited quantity, went on stream without fanfare this year.

Up until the mid-fifties, production of acetone from isopropanol accounted for 85 percent of the market, with fermentation taking care of the remainder.

But then came Hercules, California Standard and Allied with cumene-phenol plants, and Celanese Corporation of America with its liquefied petroleum gas oxidation plant at Bishop, Tex.

Celanese, heavily committed in the cellulose acetate field, has large captive needs, but the company also offers some on the open market.

If acetone has seen some violent shifts in methods of manufacture, it has been witness to some unusual fluctuations in end-use patterns as well.

The industry in this country was born out of needs for direct military use, such as smokeless powder and nitrocellulose dopes. This was the case in World War I. In World War II, "direct military" use, according to the Tariff Commission, was 31 million pounds in 1944.

This did not include material made into other chemicals for the war effort, or exports to other countries for manufacture of a military nature.

When there is no war, there is no military use. Hence, demand dries up and material must be channeled in other directions. The export picture alone can show what happens to acetone during war:

Korean War Picture

During the Korean War years of 1951-52, exports were 34 million pounds and 23 million pounds respectively. In 1953 exports plummeted to 9 million pounds.

But with acetone, as with other work horse chemicals of large volume, the rise in some end-uses often offsets declines or disappearance of others.

Ketone offers an interesting example. Union Carbide during the late forties and early fifties produced ketene (acetic acid from acetone) in a plant rated at an estimated capacity of 207 million pounds a year in 1948.

By 1954, Carbide had stopped making ketene from acetone, and as far as is known, nobody has made ketene from acetone since. Consumption of acetone for ketene manufacture in the early fifties has been estimated by some at around

ACETONE: CAPACITY PICTURE NOW AND IN '60

		1959	1960
		(Million Pounds)	
FROM ISOPROPANOL			
Shell Chemical	Dominguez, Calif.; Houston, Tex.	300	300
	Norco, La.	50	100
Union Carbide	Texas City, Tex.; Whiting, Ind.	200	200
Eastman	Kingsport, Tenn.	60	60
	Total	610	660
FROM CUMENE			
Allied	Frankford, Pa.	27	27
Hercules	Gibbstown, N. J.	15	15
Shell Chemical	Houston, Tex.	—	36
Standard of California	Richmond, Calif.	21	21
	Total	63	99
FROM LPG OXIDATION			
Celanese	Bishop, Tex.	35	35
FROM FERMENTATION			
Publicker	Philadelphia, Pa.	50	50
	Overall Total	758	844

In addition, Esso Standard Oil Company supplies a limited part of Enjay Company's acetone needs.

Acetone Special Report Being Reprinted

OPD's special "in-depth" report on maleic anhydride is being reprinted and will be available shortly. These twelve previous studies are also still in print:

"MALEIC ANHYDRIDE EXPANSION: Is Industry Capacity Going Amok?"

"LYSINE MONOHYDROCHLORIDE: Sales to Multiply 25 Times in Three Years."

"DDT MARKET'S BIG POSER: Does Mexican Output Spell Trouble?"

"ULTRAVIOLET ABSORBERS: Lighting the Way to $10 Million Market."

"DOP, DIOP VOLUME RISES: But the Profit Squeeze Continues."

"BUTADIENE CONVALESCES: Industry Recovers from Poor '58."

"STYRENE MONOMER'S STORY: The Industry's Three Big Questions."

"BORAX: A '59 PROFILE—Why US Producers See Double."

"CHELATING AGENTS: A Phenomenon Has Growing Pains."

"TITANIUM PIGMENT: Why Producers Scoff at Recession."

"POTASH TRADE LOOKS TO 1970: The Trek to Canada and What's Behind It."

"BICARB: A 1958 PORTRAIT—An Old-Timer in Today's Market."

Reprints of the thirteen articles may be obtained at 35 cents a copy (discounts on quantities of a hundred) from OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S Reprint Department, 30 Church street, New York 7.

Without Too Much Pain or Strain

OPD Special Report on the Acetone Market

million pounds annually. Consumption of acetone for ketene in 1955: zero.

Yet, overall consumption of acetone actually gained in 1955 over 1954 levels. Part of it was recovery from the 1954 recession, part was greater solvent use in industrial finishes for appliances and autos in 1955, but the point is that acetone kept plodding serenely ahead despite the evaporation of a 75-million-pound market.

Here are some other instances of acetone's ups and downs.

• Acetone was used in antibiotic extraction in the early days—but gradually lost out to primary amyl acetate.

• Methyl ethyl ketone has replaced it in a number of solvent applications. Where MEK is higher priced, sometimes its properties make it more convenient.

The dissenters cite the decline in use of nitrocellulose lacquers, believing that use of MIBK and MIBC will gradually level off during the next few years.

Carbide makes isophorone from acetone. Belief is that the product is doing all right. But it is emphasized that isophorone hasn't yet been so attractive as to entice other makers into the field.

Hexylene glycol use is difficult for researchers to estimate. It may fall out of favor owing to different government specifications for funtional fluids—but then again it is currently being used as an anti-stalling additive in motor fuels, and this use could grow in the future, despite competition from other additives.

Diacetone alcohol and mesityl oxide consumption of acetone during the next few years is not expected to change appreciably, as no sudden burgeoning of demand is seen for these chemicals.

Though the previously-mentioned chemical uses for acetone don't look too encouraging, there are two categories which show definite promise: polymethyl methacrylate and bisphenol-A.

Although bisphenol-A is not expected to grow more than moderately during the next few years (chiefly because of the high price of epoxies) the important thing is that it is expected to grow.

The increasing acceptance of polymethyl methacrylate, on the other hand, is an established fact. Where the material has really broken loose is in the paint field. Here, it has given a number of other coatings materials a real pushing around in the last couple of years.

Acetone has a twofold advantage in methacrylates: It is used in their manufacture, and as a solvent. Hence, with

—*Continued on page 55*

ACETONE'S DISTRIBUTION
Industry's Views on Consumption

	1959	1958
Chemical Use:	(Million Pounds)	
MIBK	180	170
MIBC	20	15
Diacetone Alcohol	12	11
Mesityl Oxide	16	15
Hexylene Glycol	18	17
Isophorone	24	20
Polymethyl Methacrylate	75	65
Bisphenol-A (Epoxies, etc.)	12	9
Miscellaneous Chemical	16	10
Solvent Use:		
Paint, Varnish, Lacquer	65	63
Cellulose Acetate (Fiber, Film)	75	60
Vinyl Resins	35	30
Acetylene Solvent	27	25
Other Plastics	22	20
Acrylics	20	15
Miscellaneous and Inventory	65	58
Exports	8	7.6
Total	690.0	610.6

this respect, acetone is under fire from number of solvents in coatings applications because of its low flashpoint.

Acetone is meeting with competition from butyrolactone, dimethyl sulfoxide other compounds in the acetylene ab- tion field. Furthermore, use of ace- ene for welding is expected to decline, ng to increased use of bottled LPG's.

Nitrocellulose has taken a beating m acrylics in the lacquer field, and m other resins in other fields.

Glimpse of the Future

he above listed are only a few of the blems which have beset acetone over past few years. Now what about its re?

IBK and MIBC take the lion's share of one in terms of chemical use. While e have estimated that the combined ut of the two will exceed 225 million nds by 1965, others are not quite as mistic.

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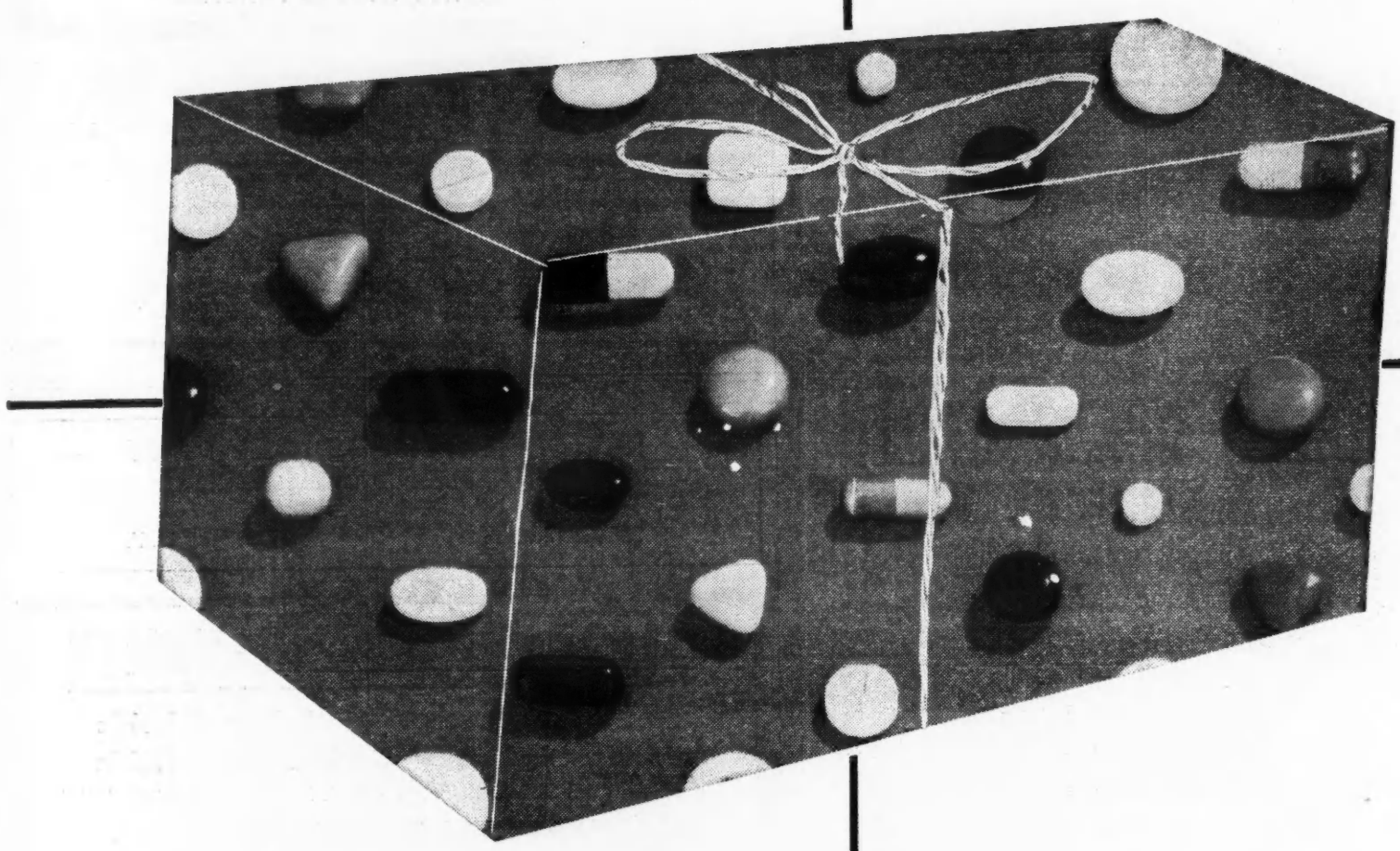

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

The drug and fine chemical business is not without its unusual developments. And that's how you'd almost have to classify a leading producer's recent announcement that it is not going to sell riboflavin (B_2) at less than $36 per kilo. In effect, this action was tantamount to a price increase since riboflavin had been selling at as low as $30 per kilo, a listing that brought shutters to this particular vitamin maker, and others as well, who regarded such a price as totally unrealistic when weighed against manufacturing costs.

No one in the trade is optimistic or innocent enough to believe that this attempt to create price stability is going to halt forever a year-long downtrend or replace a characteristic competitive selling spirit with an all-for-one/one-for-all attitude. Yet, reports from usually well-informed, reliable sources do indicate that the tendency to snipe at prices is slowly giving way to the desire to "get list." A strange phenomenon? Not really; it's just that prices are getting down close to cost and vitamin makers are becoming a bit worried. None are concerned about sales volume, which is excellent, however.

Unfortunately, the antibiotics story cannot be told in the same terms. For penicillin, DHS, and streptomycin, at least, the situation is one of excess availability, limited requirements, and plummeting prices. Penicillin is now quoted at $23 to $25 per billion units, DHS and strep at $34 to $36 per kilogram, and, according to several reports, the cellar is not yet in sight. It is hoped, however, that fall will bring increased demand which, in turn, would firm up prices somewhat.

No changes in cortisone or hydrocortisone schedules have been recorded in recent weeks. Large lot trading continues to be conducted in a range of $1.25 to $1.40 a gram, with small purchasers (25 grams or so) paying the top price of $1.75.

Antibiotics—As far as prices of antibiotics penicillin, DHS, and streptomycin are concerned, it appears that the bottom has fallen out of the barrel. And retrieving it, according to several reliable sources, isn't going to be too easy, especially at the present time when excess availability is meeting only limited warm-weather demands. This, of course, means a toughly competitive market where buyers are looking for and apparently finding the best possible price.

Trade reports indicate that penicillin is selling at $23 to $25 per billion units with DHS and streptomycin bringing approximately $34 to $36 per kilogram. These prices, as is readily seen, represent all-time lows. Nonetheless, it is hoped that prices will stabilize at these levels as soon as buying picks up again this fall. At present, to hope for more than that appears to be a rather foolish pursuit, some of the trade say not too facetiously.

Citric Acid—Mexico is soon to get its first fermentation-process citric acid plant. Announcing the venture, the Mexican producer-to-be and its principal backer, a major US chemical firm, said only that the new plant, when completed next spring, will be able to take care of all the country's demands for citric acid. Location or size of the facility was not disclosed.

Back home in the US, one of two domestic producers is currently winding up a $3.6 million expansion program which will allow production of citric acid to go beyond 15 million pounds annually.

Both projects indicate the growing market for citric acid not only in food and pharmaceutical usage but also in such industrial applications as plasticizers. Food and beverage uses, however, still constitute the biggest percentage of the total requirement. This fact accounts for the steady demand for the chemical right through the summer months when sales of many other fine chemicals are down appreciably from wintertime levels.

L-Glutamine—Glutamine has been the subject of extensive research efforts, but as yet and as close as can be determined, the most that can be said is that the chemical, a non-essential amino acid, has much potential.

Especially exciting, sources say, is the hope that glutamine may be able to increase mental energy, either alone or in combination with other chemicals. Such a discovery, of course, would be tantamount to a major breakthrough if not the answer to the treatment of the mentally retarded, and an accomplishment for modern science as great as the development of the tranquilizer drugs.

Also being investigated as possible applications for glutamine are the treatment of chronic alcoholism and peptic ulcer therapy.

At the present time, l-glutamine is used principally in Salk vaccine production where it is an essential constituent of the nutrient media. As a standard end-use, there is little potential here, strangely enough. Live virus polio vaccine, as is indicated by the number of drug houses getting into production, looks like the "bright new thing"; this type of vaccine does not require glutamine for its manufacture.

Monosodium Glutamate—Price-wise, the market has reached a stalemate. A leading producer has chosen not to go along with the higher prices posted by some competitors May 11, and as close as can be determined, the firm intends to take no action whatsoever in the immediate future.

This situation explains the price quotation for monosodium glutamate carried by OPD's Prices Current—the low quote of $1 referring to the one producer's schedule, the top of the range $1.07 to schedules posted by others. The latter group have a large lot listing of $1.05 per pound, applicable to orders of 1,000 pounds or more, as well.

Divergent marketing situations are also a factor behind the price differential. One MSG maker, for instance, is primarily involved in its own retail business and thus isn't too terribly concerned about bulk prices.

Acceptance of MSG as a food-flavor enhancer has been rather rapid and indications are that the market will continue to grow. Big users are found among hospitals and large institutions though the

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 22, 1958
60.48	60.48	60.49	62.79

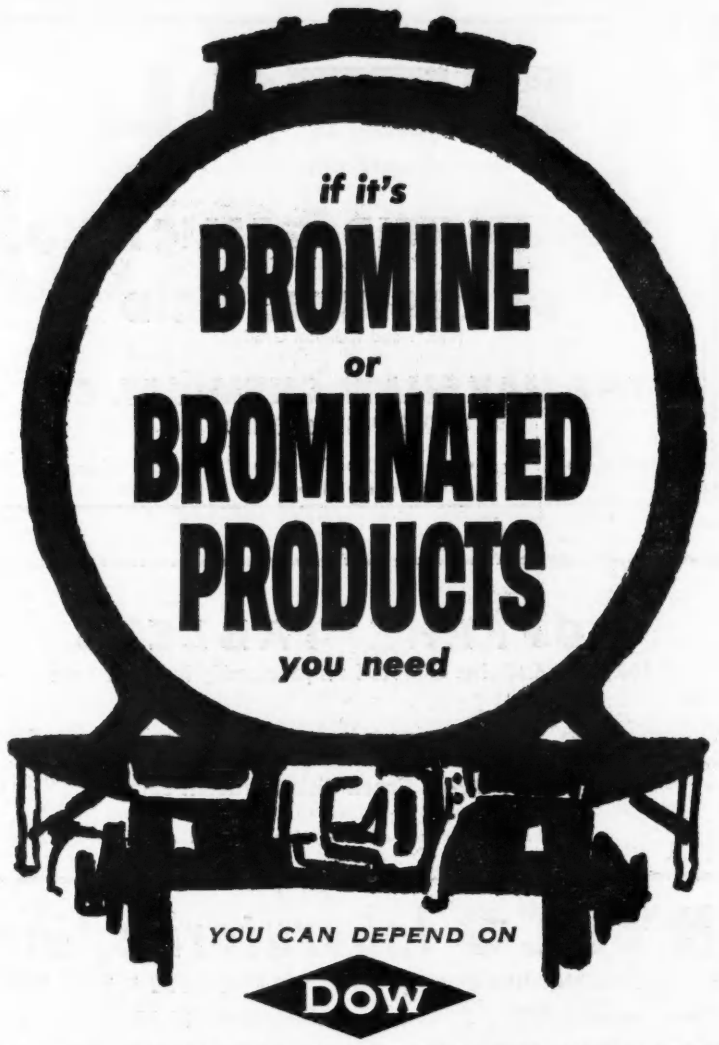
For Current Prices see page 9

Drug and Fine Chemical Exports: June

Exports of selected drugs and fine chemicals for the months of May and June, as reported by the Bureau of Census, were as follows:

		June	May
Analgesics and antipyretics	lbs.	63,342	42,868
Antibiotics, n.e.c.*	grs.	9,048,438	20,047,380
Ascorbic Acid	lbs.	16,691	35,426
Aspirin	lbs.	67,102	161,857
B-complex (excluding B_1 and B_{12})	lbs.	28,714	70,002
Bacitracin	160-million units	6,757	10,888
Dihydrostreptomycin	gms.	5,018,000	7,226,088
Pectin and preparations	lbs.	42,100	44,415
Penicillin, bulk	million units	1,517,148	3,837,531
Streptomycin	gms	1,787,183	1,718,260
Sulfonamides	lbs.	44,018	80,991
Thiamin	lbs.	4,933	7,278
Vitamin A, bulk and medicinal	lbs.	6,954	8,716
Vitamins, n.e.c.*	lbs.	88,573	54,620

* Not elsewhere classified by the Census bureau.



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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

housewife is also beginning to find MSG a useful item to have on the pantry shelf.

Vitamins—A usually well-informed trade source describes vitamin markets, in general, as a plateau. In the past four to six weeks, he says, demands have been steady and even, prices stable at existing levels.

Tendency among the domestic trade to snipe at prices reportedly has given way, in many instances, to the desire to "get list." Reason: vitamin prices, dropped in successive stages throughout the past year, are getting down to close to cost.

No one in the trade is so terribly optimistic that he will blithely predict a reversal of the steady downtrend. On the other hand, steps have been taken—rather unusual steps, one might add—to create stability.

For example, one leading vitamin maker recently informed customers that it did not intend to sell riboflavin (B_2) at less than $36 per kilo. In effect, this was a price increase since riboflavin had been going at something like $30 per kilo, a listing that was regarded as totally unrealistic weighed against manufacturing costs.

The producer who initiated this move was not alone in the action. Trade intelligence has it that others in the business have taken similar steps in an effort to stabilize what had been a shaky price structure.

Naturally, imports are not a factor to contend with where riboflavin is concerned. They do, of course, amount to what some people consider the "controlling influence" in other vitamin markets.

Volume-wise, producers are doing a good business. Rapid expansion of applications in the food field, particularly for B_{12} and C, is cited as the major reason-why.

Botanicals

Demand for botanicals has been rather slow, as is usual this time of year, with the result that there has been very little price activity during the past several weeks. What few changes have been recorded were mostly for domestic items where the shortness of new crops has occasioned price advances. Both senega root and cascara sagrada bark fall into this category.

Imports detained by the Food and Drug Administration at the Port of New York during the two week period ended August 14 included 15 bales of chamomile flowers, 2 lots (322 bags) of gum karaya and 11 lots (405 cases) of papain.

Agar—General Services Administration, which rejected most of the bids submitted during its competitive sale of forty-two short tons of agar, later reoffered the material on a negotiated bid basis. More than that, GSA has not revealed. But trade people are not overly alarmed that the additional material will exert a depressing influence on market prices which remain firm and steady at $2.10 a pound for the Kobe No. 1 strip and at $2.40 a pound for the powdered material.

According to one trade source, the government-held agar is several years old and not too enticing.

Cascara Sagrada—Prices for cascara bark have been advanced twice during the past several weeks mainly because very little new crop material has been offered. A factor here has been the heavy rains which forestalled drying of the bark. Possibly, the recent siege of hot dry weather will result in larger offerings in weeks to come.

Current listing for cascara sagrada is 34c. a pound.

Colocynth Pulp—Limited supplies of colocynth pulp in face of fairly good demand resulted recently in a price advance, amounting to 50 cents per pound. This established the listing at 75c. a pound.

Passion Flower Herb—For months the report on passion flower herb was "no stocks." But now with new crop in, a limited amount of material is available. Prices are unchanged, however, at a range of 50c.-55c. a pound.

Senega Root—A recent price advance, amounting to 50c., brought the quote on senega root to $3 per pound. New crop is considerably shorter than the usual yield, sources said, explaining the price action.

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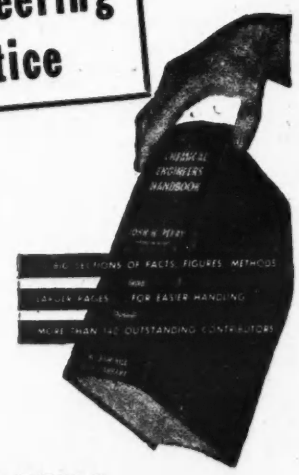

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OPD Special Report

—Continued from page 51

booming acrylics, acetone consumption in this field is expected to increase sharply.

In regard to solvent uses for acetone, the industry expects a sharp rise in acrylics and more moderate increases in just about all other solvent applications.

Whether acetone be used as a solvent or in chemical manufacture, one thing is clear: its future is closely tied with that of plastics, such as cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, vinyls, epoxies, methacrylates.

Further, in any new plastic developments, acetone will be undoubtedly the first solvent tried, as in the case of so many plastics applications in the past.

With acetone, as with any other chemical which has moved toward the limits of demand, the question is not when will it reach 1 billion pounds annually; but how soon? Industry thinking puts the target date at 1966—but those who count on a bigger acrylics boom think it might be sooner.

Color Additives Bill

—Continued from page 3

analytical tests for any substances that do not have a public health significance.

HEW is now reported to be weighing safety clearances for a number of materials under the food additives law. There are five or six coloring substances in this group, among them caramel, carbon black, a blue coloring and titanium dioxide.

If the department okays them as food additives, under the new senate amendment they would also be deemed safe as color additives.

The second amendment is aimed at quieting industry fears that one day it may be required to find a separate analytical method for any color in every one of its food combinations. Now only substances with a public health significance need be analyzed.

Stauffer Thiol Potential

—Continued from page 3

son unit will be based on a process developed by the firm's Richmond, Calif., research laboratories. The expansion will enable Stauffer to integrate and expand its output of trithion.

Completion of the new unit is scheduled for January. Existing facilities for thiol production at Niagara Falls, N. Y., it was pointed out, will be converted to other uses.

Thiol is the principal intermediate in the production of trithion.

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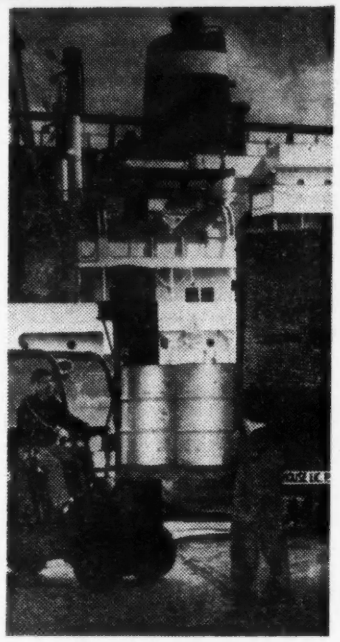

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Four minor price changes—two up and two down—kept a quiet essential oil market from being utterly noiseless. On the advance are clove leaf, 7 cents per pound and sandalwood, 25 cents per pound; declines are ocotea cymbarum, 1 cent per pound and spearmint, 10 cents per pound. In the seeds and spices category, vanilla beans advanced considerably. Clove leaf, out of the news for some weeks now, crept back under the spotlight with slightly higher shipping prices and a promise by some speculating dealers that it will be just a matter of weeks before clove leaf oil is up to its high of late spring when the effects of the Madagascar floods were being most strongly felt. Reliable reports from shippers are that there is still very little material on the island, so there is not much hope that prices can come down appreciably for many, many weeks.

The sandalwood advance was not agreed upon by all essential oil dealers in the New York area, but the bulk of them did see further advances since the previously printed quotation. As predicted earlier in the year, the price has steadily advanced since the auctions in Mysore late last month, but it is anybody's guess as to how long it will stay as high as it is at the present time.

The minor adjustment in ocotea cymbarum comes as no great shock since this item has been characterized by see-saw fluctuations of late. Spearmint, of course, is on its way down as the new crop is virtually on its way to the distillery. Further reductions are expected as the current crop is reported to be some 34 percent more than the 1958 crop. Peppermint saw no decline last week, but future reductions are anticipated. It was reported that the floods in Formosa two weeks ago may have damaged some of the peppermint growing there, although no official word has been received by dealers here.

It is still uncertain whether the floods damaged the Formosa citronella, but all reports indicated that it is unlikely.

Little activity was noted in the aromatic chemicals, although a few dealers said they foresaw a reduction in the price of isoeugenol. The current listing ranges from $3.50—$4.25 per pound.

Vanilla beans advanced once again—the Madagascar and Mexican wholes going up 75 cents per pound and the Mexican cuts going up $1.25 per pound. The rise was attributed to scare bidding for the 1959-60 crop on the part of dealers in the United States.

Price Trends

Advanced

Clove leaf, 7c. per lb.
Sandalwood, 25c. per lb.
Vanilla beans, Madagascar, 75c. per lb.
Mexican wholes, 75c. per lb.
Mexican cuts, $1.25 per lb.

Reduced

Ocotea cymbarum, 1c. per lb.
Spearmint, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 22, 1958
147.43	147.46	147.51	145.67

For Current Prices see page 9

Essential Oils

Clove Bud—For the first time since early June, the clove oils are once again in the spotlight. The bud oil is still selling for $2.70 per pound but it is likely that the price will firm up in the near future, according to reports from the essential oil dealers in the New York area.

According to data from Madagascar, the natives pick the clove buds only when the price is high enough to attract their interest and when there are ample buds. When clove prices go low, or the trees are not very large, the natives prefer to cut branchlets, leaves stems and buds together—rather than picking only the hard-to-reach buds.

On the basis of this, one might expect the natives to be reluctant to spend too much time bud-picking. Whereas the price is relatively high as compared to the last three years' price levels, on a longer range, it is comparatively low. According to the OPD 1959 Hi-Lo Chemical Price Issue, the current $2.70 per pound price is one of the lowest levels the bud oil has sunk in recent years. As recently as 1953, bud oil was selling for $5.50 per pound; in 1952, it was selling for $4 per pound and in 1954, it was selling for $3.25 per pound. The 1955 price was $2.85 whereas the 1956, 1957 and 1958 prices were a bit lower than the $2.70 level.

Clove Leaf—Information received from shippers indicates that source prices of clove leaf oil are just a hair under what they were at their height immediately following the floods on the island of Madagascar in early March. No particular explanation has been put forth for this rise, but dealers said last week that they anticipated further price rises. On the basis of this publication's listing, clove leaf oil rose 7c. per pound since the previous quotation. It had been selling for $1.38 per pound since the second week in June and now it is up to $1.45 per pound.

There is reported to be, still, very little material on the island of Madagascar. Prices, therefore, may be in for additional advances in the very near future. Just when the pricing situation will be eased no one is prepared to say.

It is true that there is only one clove harvest a year on the island. For example the harvest begins in the middle of October and ends toward the last days of December in Sainte-Marie, a small island about 25 miles away from the Saonierana Ivongo region of Madagascar proper. Harvesting begins in Sanoierana Ivongo usually in mid-November.

Most of the harvesting is done by hand according to reliable agricultural information received here. Native workers separate the stems and buds in the evening when they return from the fields to their huts.

Geranium—No change was noted in the price of either the material from Algeria or from the Reunion Islands. The current range is: Algerian, $20.50—$24 per pound and Bourbon, $25—$29.50 per pound.

Last week's survey of the market indicated that there are still some dealers in the New York area who are out of the geranium business until the prices gravitate to a more realistic level.

Ocotea Cymbarum — A sea-saw item since early spring ocotea cymbarum last week declined 1c. per lb. It had been selling for 44c. per pound whereas now it is available for 43c. per pound. The reduction, while pretty well agreed upon by the bulk of essential oil dealers here, was not unanimously acted upon. Some dealers feel that the change is just one more fluctuation and that in a matter of weeks, ocotea cymbarum may be going back up.

Not that it is of much significance, but the outside price dropped drastically from 85c. per pound to 55c. per pound. Most of the dealers, however, are quoting prices in the high 40's.

Peppermint—A weak market at $3. per pound, peppermint saw no further declines last week. Dealers did, however, speculate that the price will go still lower by the time the new crop is ready for shipment—a matter of weeks from now.

Even though the Department of Agriculture Crop Reporting Board forecasts that peppermint oil output will be 13 percent less than last year (OPD, 8-17-59) this does not necessarily mean that the net oil for sale will be exactly 13 percent less than last year. As an essential oil dealer in the New York area explained the weight of the oil is not the only fac-

Imports Detained at N. Y.

Week Ended August 14, 1959

Cassia, 32 lots, 2,877 bales.
Celery seed, 11 lots, 1,746 bags.
Coriander seed, 5 lots, 1,400 bags
Cumin seed, 200 bags.
Fennel seed, 85 bags.
Garlic, 2,060 crates.
Ginger, 189 bags.
Gum Karaya, 2 lots, 322 bags.
Nutmegs, 4 lots, 194 bags.
Poppy seed, 4 lots, 860 cases
Sesame seed, 2 lots, 1,080 bags.
Turmeric, 56 bags.
White pepper, 4 lots, 280 bags.

Essential Oils

to be considered in estimating a crop. USP standards dictate that peppermint contain at least 50 percent menthol.

If, during a year in which there was less sunshine than usual, the menthol content would be low and the quality of the oil would suffer. Researchers have ventured to say that plants which have suffered from prolonged periods of cloudy weather have produced oil with 4 percent less menthol than plants grown in more sunshine. Also the content of the menthol is believed to be directly related to the age of the plant when it is harvested. For instance, material harvested in late September when the blooming season is ended is likely to have a good deal more menthol than material that is harvested at the beginning of the blooming season.

Studies have also shown that if the plants are cut late, the loss of oil is greater than if the crop is harvested too early. If it is cut too early the content of menthol is below the 50 percent standard and the content of menthone is too high for a sweet odor.

Another hazard facing the growers of peppermint is the danger of rain once the crop has been cut. It must be left on the fields at least 48 hours to dry and if, by chance, a heavy rain would thoroughly dampen the hay, it might very well give a lower yield and even a discolored oil.

Rosemary—One dealer who handles quite a bit of Spanish rosemary reported that he anticipates a substantial price advance within the next few days. His price, as of week's end, remained at 97c. per pound, this publication's low price, but he predicts it will be over the $1 mark shortly. The current high price of the OPD range is at $1.20 per pound.

Sandalwood—A 25c. per pound advance raised the low of the OPD range to $14.75 per pound. The high of the range remains at its previous level, $16.50 per pound. This advance on spot has been influenced by the higher source prices that went into effect following the auctions at Mysore at the end of last month, according to information received here from the shippers.

Some dealers, mindful of the advance two weeks ago, $1 per pound, expected sandalwood to remain stable for a while and than perhaps decline a bit, but such has certainly not been the case. Some of the dealers, now, say they wouldn't be surprised if the price doesn't advance a bit more before it reaches any sort of plateau.

With last week's rise, sandalwood is now selling for $1.50 per pound more than it's previous high during the seven years the OPD Hi-Lo Chemical Price Issue covers. Back in 1956, it was quoted at $13.25 per pound. In 1952, it was selling for as little as $9 per pound and just last year, it was selling for $11.20 per pound.

Spearmint—As the harvesting season draws nigh, spearmint is seeking a more realistic level, price-wise. Last week's survey of the essential oil dealers in this area indicated that the per pound price dropped 10c. From its previous price of $5.10 per pound spearmint dropped to an even $5. This reduction is by no means a surprise, in fact, many of the dealers here feel that it will sink even lower before the year is over.

According to the Department of Agriculture Crop Reporting Board forecast (OPD 8-17-59) this year's spearmint output ought to be 663,000 pounds, 34 percent above last year's production. This figure, according to the Crop Reporting Board, is some 11 percent above the average.

Seeds and Spices

Cassia—With rather heavy demand, most of the spot stocks are committed, it was said last week. The supply of material from Korintje is particularly tight and there seems to be no let up in the near future. This material is difficult to buy at source, it was reported.

Cloves—Because of low demand, the spot prices has fallen below the replacement levels.

Nutmegs—Seasonal demand is responsible for absorbing much of the material that was on hand. Few shipments it was said, are coming in at the present time.

Vanilla Beans—Dealers were predicting a few weeks ago that the $14.50 per pound quotation was about as high as the current shortage would send the price, but last week, reports indicated that beans from Madagascar and Mexico were selling for as much as $15.25 per pound.

The reason the price continues to climb, the dealers in the New York area say, is because buyers from the United States are becoming more panicky. Even though figures indicate that the 1959-60 crop is a heafty one, buyers here are already frantically bidding on it. The crop won't be ready for shipment until January, at the earliest, dealers say, but anxious buyers have done so much bidding that they aren't giving the record-high price a chance to find a more realistic level.

According to the OPD 1959 Chemical Price Issue, the current price is the highest the beans have gone in the seven years the record has been kept. The previous high for Bourbon material was $10.75 last year. The next highest was $10.50 per pound in both 1954 and 1955. The lowest the Bourban beans have been in the seven years was $2.65 in 1952.

If the bidding continues and the price continues at its extra-high level, there will be a big crash early next year, once the buyer is made painfully aware of the abundance of beans, say the dealers.

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Jobs & People

Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill.—**Dr. Arnold E. Osterberg,** a member of the clinical investigation staff since 1946, is retiring. He was previously head of the clinical biochemistry section at the Mayo Clinic from 1930 to 1946.

Air Reduction Chemical Company, New York, a division of Air Reduction Company—**Richard G. Mansfield** has been named technical sales representative for the fiber department.

American Mineral Spirits Company, Chicago, Ill.—**Robert A. Graecen** has been named manager and **Andrew R. Brennan** assistant manager of the company's mid-Atlantic district.

Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.—An evaluation engineer and a marketing analyst have been added to the staff of the firm's newly formed development appraisal department. The new men are **Thomas A. Rivenbark,** who has been named to the economic evaluation section, and **Clarke W. Slade, jr.,** who has gone into the marketing research group.

Cecil Bays & Co., Arcadia, Calif.—**A. C. Hoehne,** who retired recently as vice-president in charge of the soybean division of Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn., will join the vegetable oil brokerage firm on September 1.

Chemetron Corporation's Girdler Process Equipment Division Louisville, Ky.—**Robert E. Deatz** has been promoted to the newly-created position of manager of product planning.

Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio—**Robert J. Harsch** has been named group leader of process development at Diamond's plastics research department at Painesville, Ohio.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.—**Dr. Thomas H. Chilton,** technical adviser to the engineering department, is retiring after thirty-four years with the firm.

Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio—**Robert B. Woodward** has been appointed sales promotion manager of the paint division.

Mallory-Sharon Metals Corporation, Niles, Ohio—**James McSharry** has joined the research and development group as staff assistant for work in extractive metallurgy.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.—**Edwin T. Richard** has joined the marketing department of the inorganic chemicals division as manager for marketing research.

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation's E. R. Squibb & Sons Division,—**Dr. Klaus Florey** has been named director of the Squibb Institute for Medical Research's analytical and physical chemistry section. Dr. Florey will be responsible for the integration of analytical research into the various programs of the institute. Also, **Dr. John W. Ross** has joined the Institute's microbiology staff as a senior research microbiologist.

Chas. Pfizer & Co., New York—**Dr. Eric W. Martin** has been named executive editor of *Pfizer Spectrum,* the medical service magazine published by the Pfizer Laboratories Division.

Pitman-Moore Company, Indianapolis, Ind.—**Alan Wakeland** has been named assistant controller and **John Serak** has moved to the position of general accounting manager.

Rexall Drug & Chemical Company, Los Angeles, Calif.—**M. J. Erickson,** formerly marketing vice-president, has been named to the newly-created post of vice-president and general manager. Succeeding him at his old post will be **Edwin L. Ramsey, jr.,** while **Dr. Henry D. Rudzki** will replace Mr. Ramsey as vice-president for the new products division.

Sandoz, Inc., New York—**Richard S. Bunting,** formerly special products division sales manager for Russell Manufacturing Company, has joined the Sandoz dyestuff division's sales force.

Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J.—**Berge Kayalan** has been named competitive sales analyst for the firm.

Shell Development Company, Emeryville, Calif.—**Dr. William V. Medlin** has left his post at the firm's research center to work as technical assistant to Dr. Harold Gershinowitz, president.

Shulton, Inc., New York—**Robert V. Knapp** has been named sales representative for the fine chemicals division.

Standard Oil Company (Indiana)—**James C. Conner** has been named to the newly established post of administrative assistant to the chairmon of the board.

Stanley Chemical Company, East Berlin, Conn.—**Gordon B. Lankton** has been appointed sales and technical engineer for the firm.

Stauffer Chemical Company, New York—**Robert E. Crow** has been promoted to central district sales manager for industrial chemicals sales. Also, **Wilbur F. July** has been put in charge of the agricultural chemicals division's advertising and promotion.

Texaco, Inc., New York—The domestic sales department has made the folllowing appointments: **John W. Green,** general sales manager of the northern region, has been promoted to assistant general sales manager of the department; **James O. Sanders** succeeds him in New York; **John H. Dea** has been named New York division sales manager; **D. Allan Sedgwick** has been named to succeed Mr. Dea as assistant general sales manager for the northern region, and **John A. Rathbun** assumes the post of assistant Buffalo, N. Y., division sales manager, succeeding Mr. Sedgwick.

Tidewater Oil Company has named a new foreign exploration and production department manager and a new exploration manager for domestic operations. **Henry H. Neel** has been named to the overseas post while **T. G. Kelliher** has been named to the domestic spot, succeeding Mr. Neel at his previous job. Also, Tidewater has named **Allan L. Piper** assistant manager of the eastern division transportation and supply department.

Trubek Laboratories, East Rutherford, N. J.—**William J. Houlihan,** formerly assistant professor of organic chemistry at Seton Hall University has joined the firm's research staff.

Union Carbide Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, New York—**Robert D. West** has been named aerosol formulation chemist. At the same time the parent firm has announced three promotions in the sales department of Union Carbide Metals Company: **J. G. Holmes** and **O. G. Specht** have been named assistant managers of the Pittsburgh region and **S. L. Jackson** has been named assistant manager of the eastern region.

Coatings Materials

Price tone was steady all around, business continued slow to moderate, and though alkyds and phthalates were on the snug side, no real supply shortage was reported for any material. Thus the normal late summer picture came into focus last week, modified only slightly as yet by the steel strike, though not a few trade sources are worried over the prospect of a long, bitter strike and what it could do to the Fall market, which is otherwise expected to be a very prosperous one.

Alkyds and phthalates are the coatings materials most closely tied to the steel problem, and as yet they have not been critically affected. True, they have tightened up, and some entrepreneurs have offered resale lots at a premium, but at this slow time of the year consumers are having no trouble getting the material they need for actual production, so that the resale material has attracted only those speculating on a future shortage, according to informed trade sources.

On the price front, the only thing in sure prospect won't turn up until September 5. At that time a relatively small number of acqueous dispersion pigments will be advanced 5 cents to 10 cents per pound, with one high quality material advancing rather steeply. Details are given below.

No one has ruled out the possibility of higher prices for Shellac, but the trade is still betting that Calcutta's asking prices will subside to normal floor levels before any real buying pressure develops here. The currently slack demand is being met easily from dealers' stocks, according to information received here.

The overall coatings picture shows both industrial and trade accounts slowed up substantnally from their second quarter paces, but surprisingly, the steeper decline has been in the former, despite the brisk activity that took place in Detroit during the first two months of Summer. For example, June output of trade paints totaled 32,800,000 gallons, which was only a negligible decline from May's 34,700,000 gallons, and sales reached a snappy $103.5 million, as compared with May's only slightly better $104.1 million. On the other hand, June output of industrial paints was at only 24,600,000 gallons, after touching 29,900,000 in May, and sales declined to $55 million from May's $68.9.

Recently tabulated figures on casein imports gave an interesting picture of how the relative position of each producing country has changed during the past year. Argentina held its position unchanged, according to the report, while Poland and New Zealand both improved theirs considerably, mostly at the expense of Australia, and partly the result of greater overall casein consumption here. This, incidentally, tends to substantiate the observation made several months ago by a dealer that Australia appeared to be losing interest in casein and turning to milk powder production.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 22, 1958
103.03	103.03	103.04	101.45

For Current Prices see page 9

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder—Net shipments of this group scored an advance to 3,901,000 pounds in June from 3,641,000 the previous month and only 2,450,000 in June of last year, according to Census Bureau data.

The first figure includes 1,059,000 pounds of atomized powder, 555,000 pounds of flaked powder, and 2,287,000 of paste while the May figure breaks down to 1,146,000, 447,000 and 2,048,000 pounds respectively, and the June figure to 687,000, 239,000 and 1,524,000 pounds.

Dry Colors—Just for the record, here is a brief review of the advances in aqueous pigment dispersions that have been scheduled for September 5. Only a small part of the line is to advance, and no regular pigments will be affected.

A few yellows will be advanced 10c. per pound, all of the toluidines holding unchanged except for one super grade which will advance 5c. to 65c. per pound. There will be no change in green dispersions, but one orange will move up 10c. per pound.

Although regular jet black will advance 5c. per pound, the premium grades will be left unchanged as will all blue dispersions. Two madder lake reds are scheduled to advance 12c. per pound, the rest holding steady, and one maroon will be moved up steeply from 89c. to $1.40 per pound.

Lead Pigments—Just about every outlet has slackened by now, though some more than others. The steel strike and model change-over in Detroit have closed up or slowed down most of the industrial accounts, while manufacturers of trade paints have reduced output to meet the traditionally slow summer market. But this reduction at least has not been as steep as in previous years. For example, June production of trade paints totaled 32,800,000 gallons, only a slight drop from May's 34,700,000 gallons, while sales held up well enough at $103.5 million as against May's only slightly better $104.1 million.

Lacquer Materials

Lacquer demand has eased off for the Summer, and if it follows the pattern of previous years, it won't snap back until some time after September 1. Meanwhile, plastic demand, still moving at a good rate, is absorbing all available output, the latter being none too plentiful in view of the phthalic anhydride squeeze.

The pessimistic outlook in the steel strike has some in the trade worried. For it can not be known for certain how long domestic stockpiles and imports from Europe will be capable of keeping the PA market supplied. Europe has already shipped so much naphthalene here that some trade sources wonder whether it will have enough of the raw material available to make PA in sizeable quantities for export when fourth-quarter demand starts to make itself felt. There is very small consolation in the prospect that if the steel strike lasts significantly beyond September 1, it will have put such a crimp in the economy that demand for PA would be as light as the supply.

The feeling is general that for the good of all concerned, including those not very directly concerned, an early end to the steel strike would be a very desirable thing.

Synthetic Resins

Celulose Acetate and Butyrate—Price patterns currently in effect are expected to hold and to carry over into the fourth quarter. Currently the outlook for business is not too brisk, but expected to spurt forward in the fourth quarter, barring abnormal delays by a prolonged steel strike.

Phenolic Resins—There is no scarcity of pure or modified phenolic resins because their raw materials are amply available, and production capacity more than ample. Natural phenol is tight but synthetic is plentiful. Formaldehyde is abundant. Moreover, requirements for phenolics, in relation to the total market of resinous materials used in paint products, is lower.

Polyurethanes — Items of interest emerging from development stages into commercial usage are the polyurethane coatings, which are of two types, frequently referred to as the two component system and the one component system. Raw materials for both of these systems are now readily available to paint manufacturers from leading manufacturers of resins and oils.

Either component system has its own peculiar properties and film advantages, but the desirable characteristics of the polyurethane is more abundantly available in formulations of the two component system. While consumers at first had a natural resistance to two component paint

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Coatings Materials

systems, they have become sufficiently wide spread now that they are meeting with much better consumer acceptance.

Natural Resins

Gum—The market is still feeling the depressing effects of seasonally waning manufacture of coatings. Some plants are on vacation, and others have scaled down activity until demand for coatings picks up following Labor Day.

But a few of the dammars encountered increased inquiry last week. Siam was quoted unchanged at 30c. to 33c. per pound, as were Singapore grades at 36c. to 41c. per pound for No. 1, 29c. to 32c. for No. 2, and 17c. to 19c. for No. 3. Pontianak copal gum was firmly maintained at 26c. for chips and 37c. to 40c. for nubs, in bags.

Shellac — Dealers continued to supply the market out of stocks on hand, so that prices remain unchanged despite Calcutta's firmer levels. The feeling here is that the latter will drop back to floor levels before a resumption of active trade forces dealers to make large scale commitments.

Orange grades were offered last week from still ample stocks at 36c. to 39c. per pound for lemon No. 1, 33c. to 37c. for No. 2 and 32c. to 34c. for superfine. Bleached grades were similarly abundant at prices of 56c. for refined and 46c. for bonedry in bags, 1,500-lb. lots, the usual differentials prevailing on kegs and barrels.

Miscellaneous

Casein—Mills are back in operation following July and early August shutdowns for vacation, and have come back actively into the market, imparting a firmer tone to price listings, without actually disturbing current levels. Argentine was moved at 19¼c. to 20c. per pound and Polish at slightly lower levels. New Zealand was quoted nominally at a long-standing range of 24c. to 25c. per pound.

According to a reliable trade source, imports of casein in 1959 amounted to 24,458 metric tons, comprising 11,506 from Argentina, 5,705 from New Zealand, 3,416 from Australia and 1,980 from Poland, miscellaneous countries supplying the remaining 1,851 tons.

When compared with data for the previous year, these figures show Argentina holding about steady, Australia declining sharply, and New Zealand and Poland each nearly doubling their share of the market. For the record, 1958 imports amounted to 21,326 tons, including 11,575 from Argentina, 2,942 from New Zealand, 4,254 from Australia, 1,057 from Poland and 1,498 miscellaneous.

Naval Stores

Rosin—Trading activity was brisk, market tone continued firm and average gum paying price tended upward during the week ended August 14. Agricultural Marketing Service reported average prices for current production at $9.52 for WW and $9.31 for WG. Sales were tallied at 7,198 drum equivalents, comprising 29.8 percent drums, 0.9 percent bags, 31.6 percent tankcars, and 37.7 percent export drums. Total for the previous week was 8,245 drums.

Turpentine—Tankcar trading volume was well sustained and average price moved higher during the week ended August 14. No export business was reported.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Aug. 14	Mon. Aug. 17	Tues. Aug. 18	Wed. Aug. 19	Thurs. Aug. 20
Drums—					
I	$9.08‡	...	...	...	...
K	9.15‡	...	...	$9.15	...
M	...	...	...	9.17‡	...
N	9.14	...	$9.08	...	...
WG	9.19‡	...	9.23	9.35	$9.18‡
WW	9.22	$9.38	9.38	9.44‡	9.51‡
Bags—					
N	9.25	...	9.32	...	9.05
WG	...	...	9.37	...	...
WW	...	...	9.52	...	8.38

Tankcars (for week ended August 20)—
WG and below, $8.60, $8.70‡; N, $8.60; W, $8.80; WG, $8.65

Sales, USDA

1,191*	1,719*	952*	2,110	2,017*

New York
(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
WW, $10.40; WG, $9.85; N, $9.80; K-M, $9.75

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

	Fri. Aug. 14	Mon. Aug. 17	Tues. Aug. 18	Wed. Aug. 19	Thurs. Aug. 20
Price	.538‡	.537‡	...	.535	...
Sales	12,500¶	22,000¶	...	8,000¶	...

*Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. ‡ Average price. ¹ Or better.

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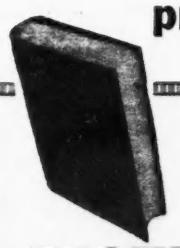

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Soybean Ass'n Men Elect C. G. Simcox to Top Post

C. G. Simcox, Assumption, Ill., was elected president of the American Soybean Association at the group's St. Louis, Mo., convention last week. He stepped up from vice-president and succeeded John Sawyer who has served as president the past two years.

Charles V. Simpson was elected vice-president, succeeding Mr. Simcox. George M. Strayer was re-elected executive vice-president and secretary-treasurer.

New directors elected were Hubert Baker, succeeding Albert Dimond; W. M. Wallace, succeeding A. E. Jolley; Glen Myers, and Harry Gatton, jr.

Mr. Myers and Mr. Gatton are additional members elected this year. Mr. Dimond, a former president of the association, has served on the board of directors for many years.

Directors re-elected were Messrs. Sawyer and Simcox; Jake Hartz, jr., Chester B. Biddle, Howard L. Roach, John W. Evans, and Charles V. Simpson.

Elected honorary life member of the association at the annual banquet were two Minnesota men, John W. Evans, farmer and seed producer; and Robert E. Hodgson, superintendent of the Southeast Experiment Station of the Department of Agriculture, Waseca, Minn.

Renegotiation Refund Bill Is Okayed by the Senate

The senate last week approved a house bill extending the time which a defense contractor may have to file claims for a refund or credit of overpayments of income tax arising from a renegotiation proceeding.

The measure, which brings into line the tax refund period in which a contractor may be required to repay excessive profits as determined by renegotiation, now goes back to th house for consideration of an amendment adopted by the senate.

FDA Gets $2.8 Million

—Continued from page 5

the very goal being sought—improved health for all the American people." As a result, he is asking the HEW Secretary and the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service to keep three things in mind when they consider any new research project or training program:

1. That it is of such high priority and great promise that its deferment would be likely to delay progress in medical discovery.

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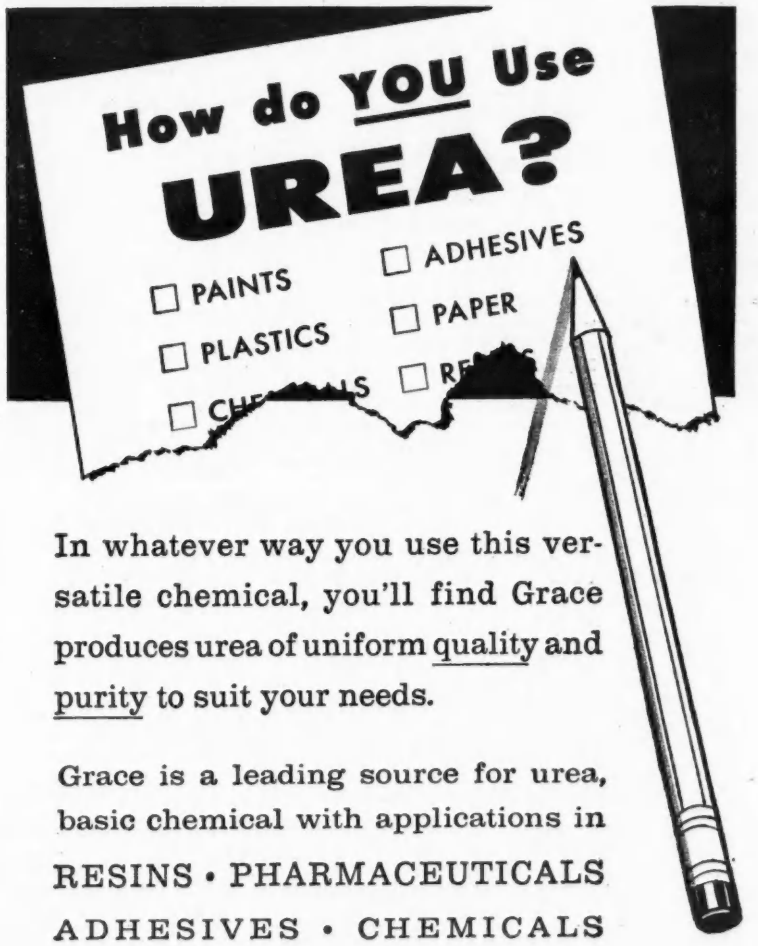

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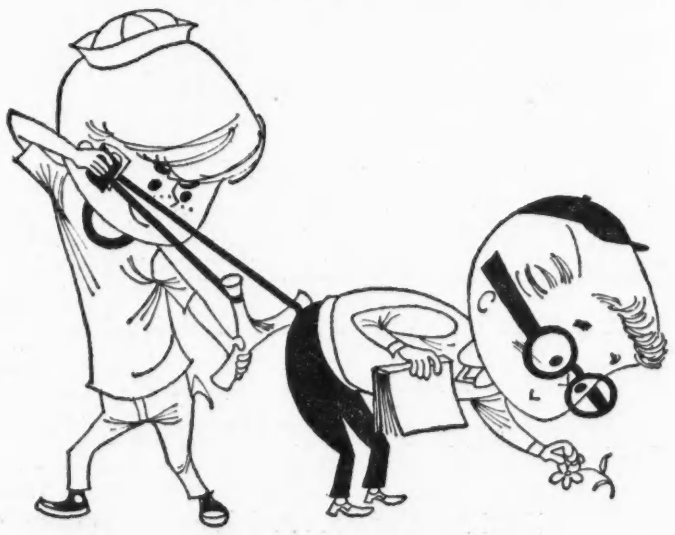

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Trading in oils and fats was reported light and spotty last week and restricted to prompt requirements. Edible oils were irregular but closed steady. Peanut and corn oils were fractionally lower, while cottonseed and soybean oils were firmer, advancing slightly. Crude coconut oil was firmer and fractionally higher on the Pacific coast, while the New York market also was strong but unchanged. Offerings continued light, with buying interest confined to nearby needs. The lifting of embargo on olive oil shipments in drums from Spain resulted in offers below the official price of $57 per 100 kilos, drums, f.o.b. shipping point. Reports from Spain stated that the issuance of export licenses for sales below the official price was doubtful.

Tallow and greases continued unsettled and moderate volume of business was reported at slightly lower level. Demand was limited to domestic delivery, with exporters showing little interest in the market. Lard developed a steadier tone. Cash lard closed unchanged.

There was more activity in drying oils than other grades. Linseed oil was stronger and raised 3/10 cent per pound reflecting the firmness of flaxseed. Good volume of business took place before the advance became effective. Tung oil also advanced fractionally, under improved demand and reduced stocks.

Soybean meal was stronger due to reduced supplies and plant shutdowns. Unrestricted delivery was advanced $2.50 per ton for prompt shipment. Deliveries were active against contracts for export. Linseed meal was unchanged, but firm. Peanut meal was lower, off $2.50 per ton for new crop.

Price Trends

Advanced

Carnauba wax, No. 1 yellow, 1c. per lb.
Coconut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Copra, $5 per ton.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.

Linseed meal, expeller, $2 per ton.
Linseed oil, 3/10c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $2.50 per ton.
Soybean oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Tung oil, ⅛c. to ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Copra oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd. ⅛c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, $2.50 per ton.
Peanut meal, $2.50 per ton.
Peanut oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Tallow, inedible, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 22, 1958
113.10	112.79	113.88	109.90

For Current Prices see page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Trading was limited to actual needs. Domestic grades were unchanged. No. 1 Brazilian was quiet and nominal at 16¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Import of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	3,135,300	1,614,000
Previous week	127,500	4,008,000
Corresponding week, 1958		1,002,000
Total this year	18,835,750	62,722,000
Corresponding period, 1958	9,358,900	49,709,000

Coconut—Steady tone prevailed in the New York market. Trading was reported in moderate volume at 17¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York for spot delivery and 17½c. for September. The market on the Pacific coast was stronger and up ¼c. per pound. August delivery was held at 15⅝c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast; 15¾c., early September and 15⅝c., late September delivery.

Corn—Lower competing oils affected corn and prices dropped slightly. Crude was sold at 11⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined was lower at 15.10c. tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed—Feature of the futures market on the New York Produce Exchange was the active trading in the September delivery last week. Trade and export interests combined with short covering boosted September fractionally, while forward positions scored only light gains. The firmness of nearby delivery created a firmer tone in cash oils, both crude and refined. Refined salad was firmer and quoted at 15⅜c. per pound tankcars, New York for spot and 14½c. could have been done for September delivery.

Crude cottonseed oil for nearby delivery also was firmer. Sales took place at 12c. per pound, tankcars, Valley spot and offered at 11c., first half September. In Texas, 11½c. Waco nearby and 11c. first half September.

Domestic disappearance of cottonseed oil during the period August-June 1958-59 totaled about 1,132 million pounds compared with 1,102 million pounds during the same time last season, according to the Department of Agriculture. Quantity used in the manufacture of margarine was down, but was more than offset by the increased usage in shortening, salad and cooking oils.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, August 21, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
Sept.	666	13.32	13.00	13.23S
Oct.	113	12.54	13.31	12.44S
Dec.	144	12.25	12.08	12.18S
March	84	12.20	12.03	12.14S
May	93	12.23	12.04	12.12@12.13
July	55	12.08	12.04	12.05@12.08

Total sales and switches, 1,153 contracts.

Linseed—Stronger flaxseed market was reflected in oil. Quotations were raised 3/10c. per pound. Raw oil was higher to 12.8c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, August-November delivery and 13c., December-February. Trading was fairly active before the advance became effective. Withdrawals against contracts continued to move in good volume.

Flaxseed—Trading was extremely heavy in the Minneapolis market, over half a million bushels sold in one day. Harvesting operations were active and there were reports of additional damage since August crop report was issued. Official price was unchanged at $3.25 per bushel, spot, Minneapolis.

Crushings in July amounted to 1,793,169 bushels, bringing the total to 20,903,513 bushels for the 1958-59 marketing years compared with 22,797,597 bushels for the same period last year, according to the National Flaxseed Processors Association.

Oiticica—While business was inactive, the market remained unchanged and steady. Tankcars were maintaned at 20½c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Drums ranged from 22c. to 22½c. per pound, spot according to quantity.

Olive—Spain has lifted the embargo on drums shipments. This brought offers for shipment ranging from $55 to $57 per 100 kilos, drums, f.o.b. shipping point. Advices from Spain, however, indicated that government officials were not inclined to issue export licenses for sales below the $57 level. Spanish oil on spot was easier and declined to $2.50 to $2.60 per gallon, drums, duty paid, as to quantity. Tunisian was unchanged and held at the same level.

Tunisian olive oil exports reached the unprecedented total of 62,915 metric tons for the period November 1, 1958-June 30, 1959. This amount compares with a total of 18,545 tons shipped during the like period of last year and a total of 37,908 tons shipped during the entire 1957-58 season.

Palm—This market was quiet and unchanged. Drums ranged from 14.35c. to 15.35c. per pound, spot and tankcars, 11.90c., same basis.

Peanut—Increased offers of peanut for crushing by the government, combined with slow demand, further weakened the market. Crude declined ½c. and was sold and bid at 11c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, southeast and 11½c. asked. The government rejected bids for peanuts to make about 30 tankcars of oil. Refined was nominal at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis and 15c. asked.

Final determination of the support price for 1959 crop peanuts at a national average level of $193.50 per ton average grade was announced last week by the Department of Agriculture. This national

Oils, Fats and Waxes

average support, which is 75 percent of the August 1959 parity price of $258.00 per ton.

Final support prices per ton by type for 1959 crop quota peanuts follow:—Virginia type, $205.30; Runner type, $180.64; Southeast Spanish type, $197.90; Southwest Spanish type, $189.83, and Valencia type suitable for cleaning and roasting, $200.94.

Rapeseed—Demand was confined to actual needs. Tankcars were held at 13¼c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were unchanged at 18¾c. to 19c. per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Canadian farmers planted 217,800 acres of rapeseed this year, according to the preliminary estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This was two-thirds less than in 1958 and the smallest acreage since 1955. The reduction in rapeseed acreage indicates that farmers evidently have shifted back principally to wheat this year. Furthermore, rapeseed prices last year were the lowest in years and per-acre yields the last 2 seasons were discouraging.

Soybean—Crude was firm and higher, with sales and bids at 9⅜c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, unrestricted, September shipment. Refined salad was also higher at 11⅝c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Tung—Improved demand and tight supplies further stiffened the market. Prices were higher with fairly active trading reported at 24c. per pound, tankcars, New York for August-October delivery, with sellers asking about ¼c. more. Drums ranged from 25½c. to 26c. per pound, spot, according to quantity.

Fats and Greases

Greases—This market was unsettled with moderate trading reported at ⅛c. lower. Sales of yellow grease took place at 5½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered and choice white at 6½c., same basis.

Lard—Steadier undertone prevailed in this market. Prices were slightly higher. Cash lard was held at 8.10c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

U.S. exports of lard during the first 6 months of 1959 were up 40 percent from a year earlier. Shipments totaled 274 million pounds during January-June 1959. During the corresponding periods of 1958 and 1957 exports were 195 and 248 million pounds, respectively.

Shipments to the 3 major markets—Cuba, the United Kingdom, and West Germany—increased sharply in the first half of 1959 and accounted for over 90 percent of total lard exports. Shipments to Cuba and the United Kingdom increased 35 to 42 percent, respectively. Exports to West Germany rose from 1.4 million pounds to 18.6 million pounds and were higher than exports in either of the entire past 2 calendar years.

Tallow—Trading was spotty and reported at ⅛c. lower for all grades. Soapers purchased moderate lots at the decline. Bleachable fancy was quoted at 6⅜c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; prime, 6c. to 6⅛c.; special, 5¾c. to 5⅞c. and No. 1, 5½c. Edible tallow was quiet and unchanged at 8c. to 8⅛c., same basis. Export interest continued inactive. Guaranteed fancy was quoted 8c. per pound, drums. f.a.s. and 7c. to 7⅛c., bulk.

Shipments of inedible tallow and greases from the United States increased from 557 million pounds in the first half of 1958 to 647 million pounds in January-June 1959. This was a gain of 16 percent. Exports to the major destinations—Italy, Japan, and the Netherlands—increased 20, 18, and 30 percent, respectively. Shipments of Mexico, Egypt, Guatemala, and Poland declined. The increase in exports was the result of lower U.S. prices and increased foreign demand.

Fish Oils

Cod—Improved demand has stiffened this market. Offers were held at 7¼c. per pound, bulk, exdock, New England points. Spot demand also was inactive, with prices ranging from 8¾c. to 9c. per pound, drums, according to quantity.

Menhaden—Exporters showed more interest in replacements and business was slightly better. Domestic demand was still light and spotty. Fishing has improved and up to seasonal volume, but fish were reported lean and oil yield smaller. Tankcars were maintained at 7¼c. per pound, f.o.b. works. Refined was reported in fair request. Light pressed was steady at 9½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Offers of new crop meal were freer, but buying interest continued limited. Meal, 41 percent was quoted at $52 to $53 per ton, sacked, Memphis and $55, at southeast points for September-December shipment.

Linseed Meal—There was good demand for linseed meal, principally for nearby needs but also for October-December delivery. Offerings were scarce because of limited flax supplies but, now that substantial bookings of flax have taken place and sizable quantities of oil have been sold, pickup in operations is expected. Export interest continued. Shipping directions were at an active pace. Spot prices were unchanged to 50c. higher, deferred delivery up $2 to $2.50. Extracted linseed meal, 34 percent protein, was quoted at $64 to $64.50 a ton for August-September; $66.50, October-December. Old process expeller meal was up $2 at $72.50 for August - September; $74.50, October-December.

Peanut Meal—Slow demand was noted for domestic and export. Offers were still limited. New crop meal was lower and quoted at $57.50 per ton, sacked, f.o.b. Alabama and Georgia shipping points, August-September.

Soybean Meal—Strength developed in this market, caused more by diminishing supplies than any aggressive demand from the trade. Large quantities of meal were ordered out of Decatur for export. There were many plant shutdowns in the South and West, southern plants preparing for cotton operations. Eastern trunk line remained the slowest market, although prices there advanced $1.50 in sympathy with other areas. Unrestricted billing advanced $2.50. Meal, 44 percent was priced at $55.50 a ton, unrestricted, bulk Decatur, for prompt shipment.

Waxes, Vegetable

Consumer interest was reported better due to the possibility of a trucking strike next month, but actual buying continued quiet. Carnauba grades remained firm on spot reflecting the strength of the Brazilian market. No. 1 yellow Ceara and Parnahyba were advanced 1c. per pound, while other grades were steady and unchanged. No. 1 yellow Ceara advanced to $1.11 to $1.13 per pound, spot and Parnahyba, 2c. more. Trading in beeswax was light, but the market was steady due to firmness of replacements from primary sources. Other vegetable waxes were quiet and generally held at former prices.

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IMPORTS at United States Ports

New York

ACENAPHTHENE—6 dms, G A Abood Co, Rotterdam
AGAR—90 cs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Lexioes
AMBER OIL—3 dms, Kline & Co, Puerto Cortes
p-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID—40 dms, American Roland Corp, Havre
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—100 bgs, Rotterdam
ANILINE DYES—8 cans, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Bremen
9 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
6 dms, Ciba Co, Liverpool
12 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
4 dms, L & R Organic Products, Rotterdam
38 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
88 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
3 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Hamburg
56 dms, Sandoz Inc, Havre
29 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
110 dms, Rotterdam
ANTHRAQUINONE—91 dms, Francolor Inc, Havre
ANTIMONY REGULUS—6 tons, C Gitlan, Antwerp
ARABIC GUM—50 bgs, R E Valonsi, Lagos
250 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Port Sudan
102 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Port Sudan
200 bgs, Meer Corp, Port Sudan
300 bgs, Bank of N Y, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
408 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
300 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Port Sudan
847 bgs, Port Sudan
ASBESTOS FIBER—534 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Liverpool
1,200 bgs, Davis Turner & Co, Durban
320 bgs, Asbestos Products Corp, Lourenco Marques
1,000 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Port Elizabeth
ASCORBIC ACID—20 bbls, Antwerp
BAYBERRY WAX—74 bgs, Barclays Bank, Capetown
BEESWAX—120 bgs, H H Pike & Co, Rio de Janeiro
22 bgs, F D Keller & Son, Vera Cruz
26 bgs, Biddle-Sawyer Corp, Tampico
96 bgs, Tampico
BENZOIN GUM—86 bdls, S B Penick & Co, Singapore
BERGAMOT OIL—40 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Messina
52 cs, Messina
BLEACHING POWDER—75 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—5 dms, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Callao
BONE—2,596 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Santos
BONE BLACK—661 bgs, E J Lang, Casablanca
BONEMEAL—347 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Buenos Aires
BRUCINE ALKALOID—1 cs, Frank Samuel & Co, Southampton
BURNT SIENNA—409 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Leghorn
BURNT UMBER—200 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Larnaca
BUTANDIOL—7 dms, Vineland Chemical Co, Rotterdam
BUTAZOLIDIN—30 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Liverpool
CADMIUM OXIDE—22 dms, Antwerp
CALCIUM CARBONATE—500 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Avonmouth
2,400 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
600 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
460 bgs, Antwerp
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE—3 dms, Oceano Shipping Co, Marseille
CANDELILLA WAX—189 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Tampico
178 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Tampico
CARAWAY OIL—2 dms, Florasynth Lab, Rotterdam
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
100 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Hoger Corp, Rotterdam
150 bgs, P H Petry, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Rotterdam
CARNAUBA WAX—50 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Salvador
CASEIN—500 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
800 bgs, Chemical Bank, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Crawford Kish & Co, Gdynia
420 bgs, Ponta Delgada
CASSIA—1,776 bls, Ludwig Mueller, Rotterdam
86 bls, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
1,099 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—20,902 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador
CASTOR OIL—212 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bombay
295 tons, Bunge Corp, Bombay
300 tons, Wallace & Tiernan, Santos
CELERY SEED—348 bgs, A G Dunn, Bombay
174 bgs, National City Bank, Bombay
173 bgs, C Czarinkow, Bombay
87 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Bombay
170 bgs, Fritzsche Bros, Bombay
160 bgs, Louis Furth, Bombay
150 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Bombay
85 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Bombay
100 bgs, A G Dunn, Marseille
CETYL ALCOHOL—64 cs, Rohner Gehrig, Liverpool
CHLORANILIC ACID—1 dm, Mutchler Chemical Co, Hamburg
CITRONELLA OIL—25 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Antwerp
CLAY, BALL—2,154 bgs, United Clay Mines Corp, Avonmouth
CLAY, CHINA—2,240 bgs, English China Clay Sales Corp, Avonmouth
CLOVE OIL—9 dms, Mombasa
COBALT OXIDE—360 cks, Antwerp
COBALT SULFATE—20 dms, Industrial Chemical & Dye Co, Liverpool
COCHINEAL—50 bgs, Bank of N Y, Callao
COCONUT OIL—431 tons American Trust Co, Cebu
687 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
126 tons, Iloilo
CODLIVER OIL—578 dms, National City Bank, Leixoes
COPAL GUM—500 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Matadi
176 bgs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Matadi
70 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Manila
64 bgs, Wm H Scheel, Manila
COPPER OXYCHLORIDE—100 bgs, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
CORIANDER SEED—300 bgs, M J Golombeck, Casablanca
375 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Alexandria
250 bgs, Buenos Aires
CORN OIL—260 tons, Corn Products Co, Rotterdam
CORN STARCH—2,205 bgs, Impex Agricultural Commodities, Rijeka
564 bgs, Rotterdam
CREAM OF TARTAR—500 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Genoa
400 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
CRESYLIC ACID—241 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
25 tons, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
500 tons, Liverpool
CUTTLEFISH BONE—100 cs, Hershey Co, Lisbon
DAMMAR GUM—63 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
134 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
DEGRAS—280 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Fremantle
84 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Fremantle
104 dms, Lanaetex Products, Fremantle
54 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Melbourne
130 dms, N I Malmstrom, Melbourne
26 dms, Silvey Shipping Co, Melbourne
50 dms, Silvey Shipping Co, Sydney
21 dms, Hekman Meter Co, Rotterdam
50 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Bremen
50 dms, Genoa
DEXTRIN—100 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
217 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
DIETHYL ACETOMIDOMALONATE—2 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Liverpool
DILL SEED—97 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Bombay
348 bgs, M J Golombeck, Bombay
DIPYRONE—10 dms, American Roland Corp, Havre
DYES—[illegible] Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
60 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Co, Hamburg
8 dms, Caldwell & Co, Hamburg
63 dms, Toms River Cincinnati Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—330 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
150 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Rotterdam
1,310 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
20 ctns, United Ultramarine & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Marseille
20 dms, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
857 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Larnaca
EUCALYPTUS OIL—52 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Lisbon
EUCALYPTUS WOOD EXTRACT—4,411 bgs, Crystal Extract & Chemical Co, Fremantle
FENNEL SEED—85 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Bombay
FENUGREEK SEED—123 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Casablanca
FISHLIVER OIL—10 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Yokohama
FLUORENE—1 dm, Eastman Kodak Co, Rotterdam
FUEL OIL—17,361 tons, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
103,619 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
179,974 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
108,032 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Puerto La Cruz
24,640 tons, Eastern States Petroleum & Chemical Corp, Mina Al Ahmadi
FURFURAL—890 tons, E. I. Dupont De Nemours & Co, La Romana
GALL—4 dms, International Packers Ltd, Santos
GARNETLAC—50 bgs, Mac Lac Co, London
GELATIN—65 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
10 bbl, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
15 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
200 dms, Franco Belgian Trading Corp, London
200 bgs, B Young, London
300 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Havre
160 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Antwerp
100 bgs, Medico Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
20 dms, D H Burdett, Southampton
331 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Hamburg
GERANIUM OIL—4 dms, Mane Fils Inc, Cannes
GLUE—112 dms, Corbett & Co, Marseille
GLYCERINE—203 dms, Lever Bros, Bangkok
83 dms, R P Casado, Havana
GRAPHITE—1,200 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Bremen
GUANADINE CARBONATE—18 dms, Terra Chemicals Inc, Bremen
GUAR GUM—339 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Rotterdam
1,320 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Karachi
200 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Genoa
300 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Genoa
50 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Meer Corp, Genoa
GYPSUM, CRUDE—21,391 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HOOF & HORNMEAL — 363 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Santos
8-HYDROXYQUINOLINE—20 dms, Bremen
IODINE, CRUDE—60 kgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Yokohama
IPECAC ROOT—11 bgs, H Weber & Co, Cristobal
IRON OXIDE—135 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Avonmouth
IRON OXIDE, RED—460 bgs, S Doggett, Malaga
1,522 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Malaga
IRON OXIDE, YELLOW—40 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
IRON POWDER—93 dms, Caldwell & Co, Rotterdam
KARAYA GUM—66 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
61 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Bombay
124 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
61 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Bombay
837 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
200 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bombay
307 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Bombay
KOLA NUTS—400 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Kingston
LABDANUM GUM—10 cs, Coutin Associates, Barcelona
LACTIC ACID—20 cbys, Copenhagen
LAVANDIN OIL—5 dms, Charabot & Co, Marseille
LAVENDER OIL—1 dm, Coutin Associates, Barcelona
3 dms, Barcelona
LEMON OIL—8 hf cs, Messina
LICORICE ROOT—431 bls, Wm E Martin & Sons, Piraeus
LIME OIL—2 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Cristobal
2 dms, L A Champon & Co, Port Au Prince
1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Puerto Plata
44 cs, R D Webb & Co, London
LITHARGE—200 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LOCUST BEAN GUM—400 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Piraeus
200 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs Paul A Dunkel, Rotterdam
1,254 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Genoa
20 bgs, Orbis Products Corp, Genoa
10 bgs, Nehls & O'Connell, Genoa
300 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Portimao
900 bgs, J L Quesada, Portimao
551 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Lisbon
30 bbls, Oxyphen Products Co, Genoa
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—24 dms, American Dyewood Co, Kingston
MACE—28 cs, Catz American Co, Singapore
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—50 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Antwerp
50 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Genoa
MANDARIN OIL—4 hf cs, Messina
MANGROVE BARK—1,111 bgs, Bowring & Co, Beira
MANGROVE EXTRACT—400 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Singapore
MANILA GUM—81 cs, S Winterbourne & Co, Manila
MELAMINE—896 bgs, Reichold Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
MENTHOL—25 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Santos
50 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Santos
17 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Marseille
27 dms, Marseille
MERCURY—31 flks, Geo Trade Industrial Co, Tampico
100 bls, Lentex Metal & Chemical Corp, Rijeka
325 flks, J H Schroder, Leghorn
250 flks, Bankers Trust Co, Leghorn
115 flks, Trieste
METHOXYBUTANOL—55 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—555 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID—200 dms, Bremen
MUSK, ARTIFICIAL—11 dms, Roure-Dupont Inc, Rotterdam
MUSTARD OIL—17 cs, Florasynth Lab, Rotterdam
NAPHTHALENE—800 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Algiers
1,379 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Rotterdam
2,857 bgs, Rotterdam
b-NAPHTHOL—331 bgs, Caldwell & Co, Rotterdam
700 bgs, Rotterdam
NIGER SEED—176 bgs, Knauf & Tesch, Massawa
NUTMEG—70 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Singapore
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—22 dms, George Uhe Co, Itajai
OLEYL ALCOHOL—39 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
OLIBANUM GUM—188 bgs, Max Van Pels, Massawa
41 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Massawa
OLIVE OIL—813 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Malaga
131 dms, Bank of America, Malaga
52 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, Malaga
50 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Malaga
304 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Malaga
30 dms, National City Bank, Malaga
25 dms, A M S Packing Co, Seville
52 dms, J Victori & Co, Seville
99 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Seville
156 dms, J Ossola, Seville
156 dms, Gem Packing Corp, Seville
100 dms, A Fantis, Seville
104 dms, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Seville
53 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Barcelona
50 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Barcelona
50 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Barcelona
50 dms, National City Bank, Barcelona
35 dms, National City Bank, Seville
74 dms, Seville
ORANGE OIL—10 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
ORRIS ROOT—60 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Casablanca
OURICURY WAX—222 bgs, A Dorr & Co, Salvador
53 bgs, M Schmidt, Salvador
PALM OIL—896 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
PALMKERNEL OIL—160 dms, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
340 tons, Capital City Products Co, Matadi
385 tons, E F Drew & Co, Matadi
PAPAIN—34 cs, Bemo Shipping Co, Mombasa
10 cs, Paul Lewis Lab, Mombasa
42 cs, Mombasa
40 cs, Dares Salaam
8 cs, Matadi
PEPPER BLACK—840 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
210 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Singapore
210 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
60 bgs, Max Van Pels, Singapore
260 bgs, Fehr Bros, Singapore
180 bgs, P H Petry, Singapore
812 bgs, Singapore
PEPPER WHITE—70 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Singapore
20 bgs, Max Van Pels, Singapore
205 bgs, Singapore
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—150 dms, Marseille
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—265,246 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
150,614 bbls, Pure Oil Co, Maracaibo
118,680 bbls, Berry Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
66,240 bbls, Empire State Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
114,290 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
36,512 tons California Oil Co, Sidon
PIMENTO—40 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Kingston
PIMENTO LEAF OIL—5 dms, R D Webb & Co, Kingston
5 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
POLYGLYOXAL—40 dms, Dr F Jonas Co, Marseille
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE — 153 cs, Petal Sales Corp, Bremen
2,000 bgs, Mitsubishi Corp, Yokohama
363 bgs, Philipp Bros, Chemicals, Havre
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE RESIN—4,000 bgs, Mitsui & Co, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Vande Vries Trading Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Hoger Corp, Rotterdam
350 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—110 dms, D Hauser, Hamburg
POTASSIUM FERRICYANIDE—130 dms, Francesco Parisi, Hamburg
POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE—500 bgs, Haras Co, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM NITRATE—290 bgs, Venice
POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE—50 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Gothenburg
PRUSSIAN BLUE—12 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
PSYLLIUM SEED, HUSKS—605 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
240 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Bombay
816 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Bombay
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—100 dms, S B Penick & Co, Mombasa
22 dms, McLaughlin Gormley King Co, Matadi
PYRITES — 205 cks, American Metal Climax, Leixoes
QUASSIA CHIPS—500 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—528 bgs, Buenos Aires
R-SALT—22 dms, Wilson Export & Import Corp, Genoa
RADIUM ELEMENT—1 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RICE STARCH—200 bgs, American Key Products, Trieste
ROSEMARY OIL—1 dm, Coutin Associates, Barcelona
RUTILE SAND—2,000 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane
SABADILLA SEED—15 bgs, National City Bank, Callao
SACCHARIN—150 dms, H A Gogarty, Rotterdam
SAGE LEAVES—400 bls, Louis Furth, Rijeka
200 bls, Trieste
SAGE OIL—2 dms, Kolon Trading Co, Hamburg
SAGO FLOUR—172 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Singapore
SANDALWOOD OIL—7 cs, Centflor Manufacturing Co, Cochin
7 cs, Essential Oils Inc, Bombay
SAPONINE—10 dms, Karr Ellis & Co, Liverpool
SESAME SEED—1,080 bgs, M J Golombeck, Massawa
1,069 bgs, Greenwich Seed Co, Salvador
SESAME SEED, HULLED—300 bgs, R J Spitz, San Juan del Sur
200 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Corinto
700 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Corinto
100 bgs, J Bieler, Corinto
18 dms, Reichard Coulston, Leghorn
150 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Larnaca
SODIUM BICARBONATE—500 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM CHLORITE—300 dms, Hamburg
SODIUM CYANIDE—780 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
SODIUM FERROCYANIDE—400 bgs, Filo Color & Chemical Co, Antwerp
SODIUM PHOSPHATE—125 cs, Milwaukee Spice Mills, Bremen
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—450 bgs, Copenhagen
SODIUM SULFATE, ANHYDROUS—600 bgs, Rotterdam
SPEARMINT LEAVES—30 cs, Alexandria
STARCH—707 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Rotterdam
STREPTOMYCIN SULFATE—10 dms, Chas Pfizer & Co, Bombay
STRYCHNINE ALKALOID—4 cs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Liverpool
SULFUR, CRUDE—3,951 tons, E I duPont de Nemours & Co, Coatzacoalcos
TALC—16,120 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—833 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
400 bgs, American Key Products, Itajai
4,752 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Kohsichang
2,660 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Itajai
800 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Itajai
2,000 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Itajai
1,792 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Kohsichang
75 bgs, American Metagraph Co, Santos
TARTARIC ACID—100 bgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Marseille
80 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
THEOPHYLLINE—33 dms, Havre
THYME LEAVES—200 bgs, Seek & Kade, Marseille
106 bgs, Alicante
TOLU BALSAM—5 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, La Libertad
TONKA BEANS—28 cks, Royal Bank of Canada, Port of Spain
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
322 tons, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
150 dms, Gothenburg
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—268 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
UNDECYLENIC ACID—23 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
UREA—280 bgs, Industrial Chemical & Dye Co, Rotterdam
350 bgs, Rotterdam
UREA, SYNTHETIC—3,993 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VANILLA BEANS—11 cs, Mombasa
VETIVER OIL—3 dms, Ufinindo International Corp, Port Au Prince
WATTLE BARK—860 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, East London
531 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Capetown
WATTLE EXTRACT—663 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
1,647 bgs, Tan American Corp, Durban
ZINC CHLORIDE—42 dms, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
ZINC OXIDE—80 bgs, Aceto Chemical Co, Liverpool
ZINC STEARATE—45 bgs, Aceto Chemical Co, Rotterdam

—Continued on page 70

Data Offered

General Electric's Silicone Products Department, Waterford, N. Y., has issued an eight-page brochure highlighting the use of **RTV (room temperature vulcanizing) silicone rubber** for plastic tooling and plastic model making operations. Called "CDS-191," the publication points out the advantages of the material as a new flexible mold material. Case histories are presented which prove the successful performance of the material for a number of diversified applications. Copies are available by writing to the firm at Waterford.

Chemetron Corporation's Girdler Construction Division, Louisville, Ky., has issued a nine-page bulletin offering information on **nitration** and other chemical processes owned and developed by J. Meissner, Germany. Girdler is North American agent for Meissner processes. Details are given in the bulletin on continuous mono- and di-nitration of benzene and chlorobenzene and continuous mono-, di- and tri-nitration of toluene; also on continuous processes for production of nitroglycerine and hexamine. Operating, economy and safety features of the Meissner processes are included. Information on heavy explosives, initiators, powders and auxiliary equipment for explosives industries is listed in outline form. Copies are available by writing to Girdler at P. O. Box 174 in Louisville.

Union Carbide Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, has issued a fifty-two page booklet describing the properties and uses of **alkyl and alkylene amines.** Continued is comprehensive data for nineteen amines, including physical properties, tables and charts, end-use possibilities, shipping data, constant boiling mixtures, specifications, and test methods, physiological properties, and storage and handling methods. A detailed bibiography and reference section is included. Copies are available by writing to the division at 30 East 42nd street, New York 17.

U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company, New York, reviews commercial **polyethylene film standards** currently being circulated for approval by the Department of Commerce in a technical data bulletin just released. The bulletin demonstrates how these standards can be applied by converters and end users of polyethylene film for packaging applications. Copies of the bulletin—"Which Polyethylene Film Should I Use?"—are available by writing to USI at 99 Park avenue in New York.

Americoat Corporation, South Gate, Calif., has issued a booklet dealing with **coaltar epoxy coatings.** Included is a compilation of seventeen laboratory tests showing what to expect when coaltar epoxies are exposed to attack of various corrosive solutions and environments. The tests include salts, acids, caustics, bleach, petroleum products, distilled water and weathering. Also covered in the booklet are comparative performances of four leading coaltar epoxies with illustrations and descriptions for each test. Copies are available by writing to the firm at 4809 Firestone boulevard in South Gate.

Purolator Products, Inc., Rahway, N. J., has issued a booklet covering selection of **engineering materials and filter media** for given types of corrosive conditions. A chart in booklet form, the publication lists filter media for varying concentrations of more than 125 corrosive agents.

Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., a subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company, has issued a brochure containing information on the nature and uses of **sucrose acetate isobutyrate (SAIB).** Discussed is the use and effect of Eastman's new sucrose derivative as a modifying extender in a variety of lacquers and melting coatings. Also included are solubility and compatibility data. Copies of the brochure (N-105) may be obtained by writing to the company at Kingsport, Tenn.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association has published **Statistical Summary No. 3 concerning the chemical industry.** This is another supplement to the fourth edition of the *Chemical Statistics Handbook.* The supplement contains information in tabular form on wage, hour, employment, production and price trends in the chemical industry as compared with all manufacturing through 1958. The original basic reference work, which this publication supplements, was the 412-page *Chemical Statistics Handbook* published in 1955. The handbook contains a variety of official information and statistics relating to the chemicals and allied products industry for 1950-53, with partial data for the first six months of 1954. Copies of the present supplement are available at $1 from MCA at 1825 Connecticut avenue, N. W., Washington 9, D.C. The handbook can be ordered for $2.50 per copy.

Colton Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, a division of Air Reduction Company, has issued a technical bulletin on **"Vinac RP-250 Redispersible Polyvinyl Acetate Powder"** which is available in commercial quantity. This availability, the firm says, makes possible the formulation of dry mix products having a PVAc binder, for the first time. Joint cements for dry wall construction, spackling compounds, cement and cinder block fillers, and powder paints are types of dry mix products now being formulated with the material. Copies of the bulletin are available by writing to the firm at 1747 Chester avenue in Cleveland.

Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation's chemicals and plastics division, New York, has issued two revised and expanded technical bulletins on **epoxides.** A three-page bulletin, "No. 95," describes dicyclopentadiene dioxide. Technical bulletin "No. 96," which is four-pages, describes limonene dioxide, a material combining the reactivities of an internal and external epoxy group in the same material. Copies are available by writing to the division at 161 East 42nd street, New York 17.

Fenestra, Inc., Detroit, Mich., has issued a public service brochure dealing with **corrosion of plant window facilities.** The brochure contains new information about an alloy bonding of zinc to steel that is said to assure corrosion protection without the necessity of painting. The galvanizing protection, it is pointed out, is self healing. Pin holes and scratches in the surface of the window are automatically filled by the sacrificial action of the heavy zinc coating. Copies are available by writing to the firm at 2250 East Grand blvd., in Detroit.

Florasynth Laboratories, Inc., New York, has issued a catalog of its **flavors, spices, certified colors, sauce bases, aromatic chemicals and cover odors.** A portion of the flavors and aromas is catalogued according to application. Also included are various formulas for the use of the aromas, flavorings and coloring agents. Copies of the catalog are available by writing on a company letterhead to the firm at 900 Van Nest avenue, New York 62.

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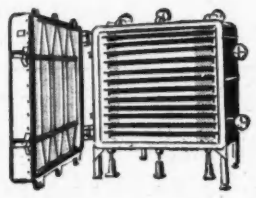

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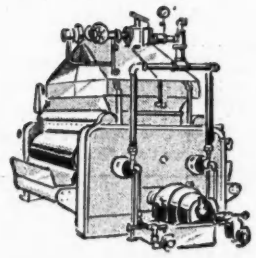

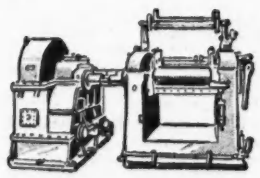

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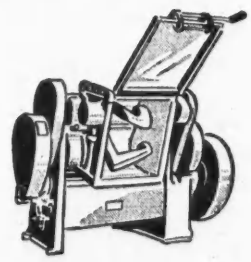

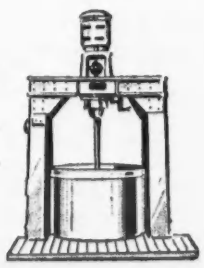

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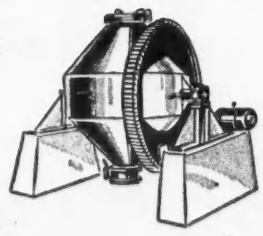

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PRICES SLASHED 20 TO 50%

We are pleased to announce that we have just purchased a new site at 35-65 Jabez Street, Newark, N. J. (near Newark Airport). We expect to have our new office, shop and warehouse buildings ready for occupancy on or about October 30th. In order to save extra cost of handling, we are now ready to cut prices on every item we have in stock at our New York warehouses.

THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF CONSIDERABLE SAVINGS ON YOUR PRESENT AND FUTURE REQUIREMENTS.

PARTIAL LIST

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES

3—Bird 18" x 26", continuous, Stainless & Steel Bowls.
1—Bird 36" x 50", continuous, Steel Bowl.
10—Sharples #6 & #16 Super Centrifuges, Stainless & Steel Bowls.
1—DeLaval #600 Separator.
1—Sharples Nozzlejector, 15 HP.
1—12" Stainless Basket.
1—Tolhurst 26" Steel Basket.
1—Fletcher 30" Steel Basket.
1—Tolhurst 32" Steel Basket.
1—AT&M 36" Rubber Basket.
1—Hepworth 40" Steel Basket.
2—Tolhurst 40" Steel Baskets.
1—Tolhurst 40" Bronze Basket.
1—Bird 40" Rubber Covered Basket.
1—Fletcher 40" Stainless Basket.
1—Bird 40" Stainless Basket.
1—AT&M 48" Stainless Basket only.
2—International Model FS-3, Bronze Baskets.

CRYSTALLIZERS

3—Swenson Walker 30' continuous, Steel.

ATMOSPHERIC ROTARY DRYERS

1—30" x 12' Aluminum Shell.
1—Vulcan 4' x 30'.
1—Link Belt 6'4" x 24".
2—Vulcan 7' x 80'.
3—Louisville 8' x 50', Stainless Shells.

VACUUM DRYERS

1—Stokes 30" x 8' Rotary.
1—Devine 10 shelf, 40" x 43".
3—Buffalo 20 shelf, 60" x 80".
1—Devine 3 shelf, 14" x 14".
1—Baker Perkins 5'6" x 6' Rotary.

ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS OR FLAKERS

2—Devine 48" x 108", Single Drum.
2—Buflovak 42" x 120", Double Drum.
1—Buflovak 48" x 28", Bronze, Single Drum.
1—Buflovak 24" x 36", Single Drum.

DRYING OVENS AND FURNACES

1—American Sterilizer, 3' x 2' x 3', electric.
1—Precision Sterilizer, 18" x 18" x 18", electric.
1—Hudson Heat Treating Furnace size 4, gas.

DIALYZERS

2—Brosite Machine Co., Steel and Stainless Leaves.

EVAPORATORS

1—Harris 3' dia. x 8½' high, Stainless.
1—Condenser Service 5' dia. x 6' high, Stainless, 120 sq. ft.
1—Buflovak Stainless, 250 sq. ft.

FILTER PRESSES

2—Shriver 12" x 12", Cast Iron.
6—Shriver & Sperry 18" x 18", Cast Iron.
4—Sperry 24" x 24", Cast Iron.
2—Sperry & Shriver, 30" x 30", Cast Iron.
1—Shriver 36" x 36", Cast Iron.
3—Skeletons, 18" x 18", 24" x 24", 32" x 32", 36" x 36".
1—Sperry 24" x 24", Aluminum.

SWEETLAND FILTERS

2—#7 Sweetland Filters.
2—#10 Sweetland Filters.
3—#12 Sweetland Filters.

ROTARY FILTERS

1—Oliver 5'3" x 8', 130 sq. ft.
1—Conkey 3' dia., 27 sq. ft.
1—Oliver Precoat 5'3" x 3', Rubber covered.

PRESSURE FILTERS

1—Sparkler 33-S-28, 151 sq. ft., Stainless.
3—Niagara 36H-110-3, 1110 sq. ft., Stainless.

FILLING MACHINES

1—Stokes & Smith G-1.
1—National Model H Type M.
2—Rodgers Model 104.
1—Standard Knapp Case Packer.
1—Rodgers 8A Paste Filler.

INERT GAS GENERATOR

1—Kemp Size 3 MITHE, 3000 cfm.

CONDENSERS—HEAT EXCHANGERS

9—Struthers Wells, 20 sq. ft., Stainless.
2—Western, 28 sq. ft., Stainless.
2—Devine, 40 sq. ft., Copper tubes.
3—Devine, 60 sq. ft., Copper tubes.
4—Killebrew & Struthers Wells, 65 sq. ft., Stainless.
1—Whitlock, 90 sq. ft., Steel.
1—Devine, 90 sq. ft., Steel.
1—Devine, 115 sq. ft., Copper tubes.
1—Struthers Wells, 115 sq. ft., Stainless.
1—Alco, 157 sq. ft., Stainless.
5—Karbate, 187 sq. ft.
1—Western, 250 sq. ft., Stainless.
5—Struthers Wells, 275 sq. ft., Steel.
1—Struthers Wells, 315 sq. ft., Stainless.
1—Vogt, 352 sq. ft., Stainless.
6—Alco, 360 sq. ft., Steel.
1—General American, 370 sq. ft., Stainless.
1—S. & K., 400 sq. ft., Stainless.
1—Western, 430 sq. ft., Steel.
1—Struthers Wells, 500 sq. ft., Steel.
1—Struthers Wells, 536 sq. ft., Stainless.
1—Acme, 594 sq. ft., Copper tubes.
1—Nooter, 786 sq. ft., Stainless.
1—Downington, 850 sq. ft., Copper tubes.
1—Buflovak, 1080 sq. ft., Stainless.
1—Vulcan, 1220 sq. ft., Stainless.
1—Croll-Reynolds Barometric type 52-B, neoprene lined, 4'4" x 14'.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES

1—H.P.M. Steeping Press, 88 tons.
1—H.P.M. Steeping Press, 63 tons.
1—Lab. Hyd. Press 8" x 8".

KETTLES—REACTORS

1—Pfaudler 2 gal. glass lined, jacketed.
1—Patterson Kelly 50 gal., Steel, jacketed.
2—Dopp 80 gal., Steel, jacketed.
2—Dopp 150 gal., Steel, jacketed, agitated.
1—Pfaudler 250 gal., hastelloy C, jacketed.
1—Walter 500 gal., stainless, jacketed, agitated.
1—650 gal., steel, jacketed, 150 psi.
4—Buflovak 750 gal., Steel, jacketed, agitated.
2—Patterson 1000 gal., Steel, jacketed, agitated.
1—Blaw-Knox 1000 gal., Stainless, jacketed, agitated.
6—Struthers Wells 2000 gal., Stainless, jacketed, agitated.
1—Newman 3000# Steel, jacketed, agitated Crutcher.

LABELERS

5—World, National and Ermold Semi-Automatic, motor driven.

PEBBLE AND JAR MILLS

1—Abbe 3'9" x 3'6" silex lined Pebble Mill.
1—Abbe 4' x 5' silex lined Pebble Mill.
1—Abbe 5' x 6' silex lined Pebble Mill.
2—Abbe #1 Eureka Jar Mills, 9 gal.
1—Abbe double Jar Mill 2.6 gal. each.
1—Abbe 10 Jar Mill .8 pint each.

CRUSHERS—PULVERIZERS

1—Jeffrey 18" x 18" single roll Crusher, 10 HP.
1—Fitz Mill model D, Stainless, 7½ HP.
4—Jeffrey 8" x 15", 12" x 20", Hammer Mills.
1—Williams #1 Heavy Duty Hammer Mill, 30 HP.
1—Fairbanks Morse Hammer Mill, 15 HP.
1—Schutte type F Hammer Mill, 50 HP.
1—Williams Hammer Mill, 5 HP.
1—Raymond #00 Screen Mill, 10 HP.
5—Day, Kent and Mead Cage & Disc Mills.
2—Day 18" dia. Pressure type Ointment Mills.
2—Stokes 8" dia. Drug Mills, ½ HP.

MIXERS

1—55 gal. Drum Rolling, ¾ HP.
2—Day #9 "Cincinnatus" double arm, 250 gal.
2—Day #6 "Cincinnatus" double arm, 100 gal.
1—Baker Perkins #16 TRM double arm, vacuum, 150 gal., 60 HP.
1—Day #1 "Cincinnatus" double arm, 10 gal.
1—Baker Perkins #14 double arm, 50 gal.
16—Day, Horizontal, Powder; 200, 400, 600, 1000 and 1500#.
1—10 cu. ft. "V" type Stainless, 2 HP.
1—Sprout Waldron 7000#, Horizontal, Powder, jacketed.
1—Robinson 10,000# Horizontal, powder, jacketed.
2—Abbe Aluminum, Horizontal, 400 and 1000#.
3—McClellan 1 cu. ft., Stainless, Conical.
1—Stokes 200#, granulating.
1—Ross 50 gal., Mammoth Change Can.
1—Eppenbach 1 HP Stainless Homo Mixer.

PUMPS

12—Nash Hytor Vacuum; #7, #2, #TS7, and #1251.
2—Stokes Microvac 10 and 115 cfm.
10—Moyno, Rubber, Steel and Stainless, 1" to 4".
12—Proportioning; Roy, Lapp, Hills-McKenna, 75 gph to 705 gph, Stainless.
17—Durco Centrifugal; 1" to 4"; Duriron, Durimet, Chlorimet.
11—LaBour Centrifugal; 1" to 3", Stainless.
7—Taber Centrifugal; 1" to 3", Stainless.
3—Lawrence Vertical Centrifugal; 2½" x 1½", Stainless.
5—Worthite Centrifugal; 1" to 3", Stainless.
5—Oliver Centrifugal; 2" to 5", Olivite.
4—Quimby Centrifugal; 1" to 2", Rubber and Lead.
5—Wilfley Centrifugal; 4", Haveg.
23—Worthington, I. R., Deming, Dayton-Dowd; Centrifugal and Rotary; Iron and Bronze; 1" to 8".

VIBRATING SIFTERS

3—Robinson Triple Deck 30" x 104".
2—Rotex Double Deck 40" x 84".
3—Rotex Single Deck 60" x 84".
3—Robinson Single Deck 40" x 84", Stainless.
4—Sprout Waldron Single Deck 40" x 84", Stainless.
1—Link Belt Single Deck, 3' x 8'.
1—Allis Chalmers Multiple Deck, Low Head.

TABLET PRESSES

2—Stokes DD52, DD2, Rotary, 7½ HP.
1—Kux model 15-25, Rotary, 5 HP.
1—Colton model 10-35, Rotary, 2 HP.
5—Stokes Single Punch, models R, T, F.

TANKS

1—Haveg 1500 gal., Horizontal, 15 psi.
1—1000 gal., Stainless, Vertical, Closed.
1—500 gal., Stainless, Vertical, Closed.
1—200 gal., Stainless, Horizontal.
1—Pfaudler 60 gal., Glass lined, vacuum.
1—2000 gal., Steel, Vertical, Mixing.
1—4000 gal., Steel, Horizontal, 150 psi.
1—6000 gal., Steel, Horizontal, 75 psi.

BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY

2401 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK 51, N. Y. Telephone: CYpress 2-5703

V 176 8 AUG 24 1959 XUM

JUST PURCHASED

1—Link-Belt #604-18 roto-louvre dryer, 6'4" dia. x 18' long.

1—Link-Belt #310-20 Roto-Louvre dryer, 3'10" x 20'.

4—Baker Perkins 100 gal. jktd., sigma blade mixers, 25 HP.

2—2200 gal. T316 SS reactors, vacuum, jktd., agit.

2—1850 gal. T316 SS reactors, jkt. & agit.

1—1400 gal. T304 SS kettle, jacket, 5 HP XP agit.

1—750 gal. T304 SS clad reactor, jacket, 10 HP agit.

2—500 gal. T316 SS reactors, jacketed, agit.

1—350 gal. T304 SS reactor, vacuum, jkt. & agit.

1—Stokes #59A steel rotary vacuum dryer, 18" dia. x 42" long.

IN STOCK

FILTERS — CENTRIFUGALS

2—OLIVER 5'3" dia. x 3' f., rot. vac. filters, pressure precoat, T316SS, ASME.
1—OLIVER 5'3" dia. x 8' f. rotary vacuum filter, UNUSED, precoat.
1—Niagara #510-28 vert. pressure leaf filter, T316 SS, 500 sq. ft.
1—Niagara #36H-110 horiz. leaf filter, T304 SS, 100 sq. ft.
1—Sparkler #33-S-28 filter, T304 SS, 150 sq. ft.
24—Sharples #16 super centrifugals, Inconel Bowls, covers, 3 HP. TEFC motors.
8—Sharples #16 Super Centrifugals, T304 SS. (sep. & clarif.).
2—Sharples #18-V Super, vapor-tite, tinned-steel, 3 HP.
2—Bird horiz. contin. Centrifugals: 18" x 28", T304 SS or steel.
3—Bird type CH, 24" x 24", Monel slotted screen, continuous.

DOUBLE ARM MIXERS

71—Baker-Perkins size #17, 200 gal. working capacity, jacketed, sigma or duplex blades, mechanical, hydraulic, or counterweight tilt mechanisms.
4—Baker Perkins #15-VI-BBC, 100 gal., sigma, jktd., 25 HP.
1—J. H. Day 100 gal. sigma-blade, T316 SS, 10 HP.
3—Baker-Perkins sigma-blade, steel: 100, 50 gal.

ROTARY DRYERS — KILNS

1—7'6" dia. x 60' long Kiln, ½" welded shell.
1—7'6" dia. x 100' long kiln, ½" shell, firing hood, 30 HP M-R.
1—8' dia. x 125' long Kiln, ⅝" shell (2) tires.
1—11' dia. x 155' long Traylor kiln, ¾" welded shell.
4—8'8" x 70' dryers, Hardinge class #XA-18, ½" dbl. shell.
1—7' x 50' dryer, Allis-Chalmers, ½" shell, indirect-direct, 50 HP.
1—6' x 50' Louisville steam-tube dryer, 15 HP M-R.
1—6' x 25' Louisville rotary steam-tube dryer.
6—Dryers: 5'6" x 50', 4'9" x 30', 4'6" x 40', 4'6" x 32', 4' x 24', steel.
2—Stainless steel dryers: 4' x 12'6", 3' x 10'6".
1—3' x 15' rotary dryer, Everdur metal construction.
1—Link-Belt Mono-tube dryer, 2' x 10', model #24-10.
2—4' dia. Spray Dryers, Western Precip., T304 SS, pilot size, elec. heating.

MILLS

1—Kennedy-Van Saun 4'x8' rod mill, 50 HP.
4—Allis-Chalmers 5'x22' ball-tube mills, 150 HP.
1—Raymond #5057 Hi-side roller mill, 5-rolls.
1—Raymond 66" 6-roll, mill, 200 HP.
1—Babcock & Wilcox pulverizer, type E-32, 75 HP.
10—Batch Pebble mills: 8'x10', 6'x8', 5'x6', 6'x5', etc.
1—Penna. non-clog hammermill, 400 HP, 1952—UNUSED.
4—Jaw crushers: 36"x15", 20"x6", 18"x9", 8"x6".
3—Ink or paint mill (3-roll): 9"x24", 6"x14".

NEW ADDITIONS AT ORANGE, TEXAS

1—2200 gal. T316 SS reactor, vacuum, jkt. & agit.
2—1850 gal. T316 SS reactors, jkt. & agit.
2—Read T304 SS weigh hoppers, 11'10" x 10'5" x 10'2", plus hopper bottom.
5—1850 gal. T316 SS vert. tanks w/agit. (some with jackets).
1—1100 gal. T316 SS vert. tanks.
4—Buffalo T316 SS blowers, 5600 cfm.
1—Mikro #4TH, 50 HP, stirrup hammers.

TYPE 316 STAINLESS STEEL KETTLES

3—3,500 gal. kettles, Struthers-Wells, 7' dia. x 12' high, T316 SS, 11/32" shell, dished heads, 11 turns, SS coil, 10# jacket, two-speed agitator, 40/20 HP - 1750/500.
1—2850 gal., 6' dia. x 12' high, T316 SS, horiz, still kettle.

COLUMNS — STAINLESS STEEL

1—108" dia. Vulcan scrubber, T316 SS, 10 traps on 12" centers, 252 caps.
1—96" dia. Vulcan scrubber, 10 T316 SS trays 12" centers, 276 caps.
2—96" dia. Vulcan columns, 30 trays, T316 SS, 272 caps per tray.
2—60" dia. x 13' high, Vulcan scrubbers, 10 trays, 100 caps tray, 12" centers.
1—48" dia. column, 30 trays, 66' high, T304 ELC SS.
3—30" dia. packed columns, 25' high, T316 SS.
4—24" dia. Vulcan bubble cap columns, 12 trays, T316 SS, 18" spacing, vacuum.
2—20" dia. stainless steel columns, 30' & 25' high, T316 SS.

COLUMNS — COPPER

1—72" dia. Vulcan bubble cap copper column, 46'10" high, 40 trays, Vacuum.
2—48" dia. bubble cap copper columns, 31' & 45' high, Vacuum.
2—42" dia. Vulcan stills, 66" high (evaporator bodys).
1—24" dia. column, 25'8½" long, 20—trays, vacuum.

FILTERS — CRYSTALLIZERS — CENTRIFUGALS

2—Sharples C-20 Super-D-Hydraters, T316 SS, 20 HP.
3—18,000 gal. aluminum cone bottom tanks, 12' dia. x 31' OAH.
4—1200 gal. crystallizers, T316 SS, 5' dia. x 7' high, cone bottom, dished top.
7—560 gal. crystallizers, T316 SS, 3'6" dia. x 7' high, cone bottom, dished top.
3—Worthington 160 ton steam-jet refrigeration units.

TYPE 316 STAINLESS STEEL TANKS

1—17,650 gal., 9' dia. x 36' long, T316 SS, ¼" shell, ⅜" dished heads, w/coil.
2—6,500 gal., 11' dia. x 7' high, ½" dished heads, VACUUM.
1—2,850 gal. 6' dia. x 12' long, horiz., dished heads.
12—2,300 gal. 7' dia. x 8' high, T316 SS, ¼" shell, coils (some with agitators).
2—2,200 gal., 6'6" O.D. x 8' high ¼" shell, vertical.
2—1,100 gal. 5'6" dia. x 6' high, T316 SS, with paddle agitators, 2 HP.
4—1,200 gal., 5' dia. x 7' high, dished top, 42" deep conical bottom.
7—560 gal., 3'6" dia. x 7' high, ¼", dished top, 4' deep conical bottom.
55—Tanks and Pots from 10 gal. to 350 gal. sizes, vertical and horizontal.

CONDENSERS — HEAT EXCHANGERS — CALANDRIAS — COOLERS

1—1,450 sq. ft. condenser, stainless steel tubes, tube sheets, heads, and baffles, steel.
1—1,200 sq. ft. condenser, stainless steel tube, steel shell.
14—Condensers, 750 & 800 sq. ft. stainless steel, vertical, T316 SS tubes and heads.
9—Condensers, 427, 400, 410, 550 sq. ft., T316 SS.
6—Calandrias, 140, 145, 150, 157, 262, 277 sq. ft., T316 SS.
11—Exchangers, 64, 70, 75, 80, 100 sq. ft., T316 SS.
12—Exchangers, 20, 30, 47, 48, 52, 54 sq. ft., T316 SS.
15—Exchangers, Cupro-nickel tubes, 50 to 1070 sq. ft.

MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT

50—T316 SS Pumps, 1" to 6", 1 HP to 20 HP.
2000—Valves, T316 SS up to 10". Flanged valves, globe or gate.
10000'—T316 SS tubing; 1", 2", 3" etc., up to 12".
1—Otis Elec. Elevator, automatic, 5000#, 75 FPM.
1—P & H 5 ton travelling crane.
2—St. St. bucket elevators, 62' and 45' high.
4—Stainless steel screw conveyors and chutes.
1—2,000 gal. aluminum tank, 6' dia. x 10' high, coils.
1—1,000 gal. copper tank, 7'6" dia. x 3' high, ⅛".
18—Separators, T316 SS, 22" x 8' overall depth, cone type.
1—Croll-Reynolds #21 jet vacuum air pump, capacity 50# per hour.
1—Pneumatic Conveyor System, approx. 1150 ft. 10" dia. aluminum pipe.

PERRY EQUIPMENT CORPORATION

1407 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA 22, PA.

Phone: POplar 3-3505

EQUIPMENT
for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

1—Tolhurst 40" suspended type centrifuge, perforate basket type 316 SS, complete with motor and plow.

2—Struthers Wells 500 gal. nickel jacketed reactors, complete with anchor type agitator, drive and motor.

1—Struthers Wells type 316 SS jacketed reactor, 3500 gal., complete with agitator, drive and coils.

8—Alco type 316 SS jacketed reactors, 3000 gal., complete with agitators and drives.

1—A. O. Smith SS 1000 gal. jacketed reactor, complete agitator and drive.

1—Edgemoor Iron Works type 316 SS jacketed reactor, 750 gal.

2—Steel and Alloy Tank Co. SS jacketed autoclaves, 250# jacket, 250# internal pressures, 225 gal. and 125 gal.

2—Steel and Alloy Tank Co. SS pressure tanks, 250# pressure, 300 gal. and 100 gal.

1—Sweetland #3 SS filter.
1—Niagara SS filter, Model 36H-110-3.

1—Niagara SS filter, Model 510-28.

1—Oliver rotary vacuum precoat filter, type 316 SS, 3' x 4'.

12—Sweetland #12 filters with 72 SS leaves.

1—Feinc SS rotary string filter, 3' x 3' (NEW).

1—Tolhurst 40" suspended type centrifuge, perforate basket type 347 SS, complete with motor and plow.

4—Tolhurst center slung 30" rubber covered centrifuges, complete with perforate baskets and motors.

2—Pfaudler 500 gal. glass-lined jacketed reactors, complete with anchor type agitators and drives.

1—Baker Perkins 5 gal. double arm sigma blade mixer, Size 8CE, complete with motor and drive.

1—Baker Perkins Size 16 TRM, 150 gal. double arm sigma blade jacketed vacuum mixer complete with motor and drive.

2—Sturtevant #7 Dustless type 304 SS rotary batch blenders (NEW).

3—Louisville SS rotary dryers, 8' x 50'.

1—Louisville rotary dryer, 38" x 40', Type L.

2—Rotary dryers, 6' x 36',

1—Louisville rotary steam tube dryer, 8' x 45'.

5—Link Belt steel roto louver dryers, Models 207-10, 310-16, 310-20, 604-20, 1003-30.

1—Ames 300 HP steam generator, 150#.

1—Cleaver Brooks 500 HP steam generator, 200#.

1—Mikro #1SH pulverizer.

1—Mikro SS Bantam pulverizer.

8—SS storage tanks, 500 to 3300 gallon.

1—Simpson #O, Type M, intensive mixer.

1—18" Simpson Laboratory muller.

1—Patterson-Kelley 6000 gal. steel jacketed reactor, complete with agitator and drive.

1—Pfaudler type 316 SS 150 gal. jacketed reactor, complete with impeller type agitator, drive and baffle, 85# jacket, 75# internal.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
UNION, NEW JERSEY Est. 1886 MUrdock 6-4900

A SELL-OUT BEFORE MOVING

4—Baker Perkins & W & P 200 gal. jktd. Shredders—$1650.00 ea.
2—Ball & Jewell #2 Cutters with 75 H.P. motors—$2750.00 ea.
4—Link-Belt Vibrating Screens, 4' x 8'—$1050.00 ea.
2—30" Sperry Filters, closed del., 3-eye, 39-plates, 40-frames—$1950.00 ea.
1—42" Sperry Filter 40-plates, 41-frames, hyd. closing, open del.—$2500.
1—International Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 48" x 60", 15 H.P. Unibrake Motor, 2-drums balls. Like new—$3200.

1—Schutz-O'Neill Pulverizer 22", Style D—$1500.
15—new Nordstrom 4" brass Plug Valves—$125.00 ea.
1—Sparkler S.S. Filter 33-S-9. Like new—$3500.
2—Axial Flow Fans with 7½ H.P. motors—$750.00 ea.
High Pressure Boilers with Oil Burners & Controls—new & used—from 6 to 500 H.P.
Tanks—Steel, Stainless Steel & Wood.
Pumps—steam and electric.

H. LOEB & SON :-: 4643 LANCASTER AVE., PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

2—OLIVER PRESS, PRECOAT FILTERS 5'3" x 3'—Type 316 S.S.
4—RIBBON BLENDERS, 2500 gallons Roller Bearings Stuffing Boxes.
1—BALL MILL 5 x 6 Jacketed.
5—NICKEL KETTLES, 500 gallons, Agitated, Jacketed.
1—AT&M 24" S.S. Solid Basket Underdriven.

MACHINECRAFT CORPORATION
800 WILSON AVE., NEWARK 5, N. J.
MI 2-7634

SAVE ON GOOD USED MACHINERY

CENTRIFUGALS—12", 30", 40" & 48".
CENTRIFUGES—Sharples #5 Stainless. Also #6.
DRYERS—Allright Nell 4' x 9' Atmos. Drum Dryer.
Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer 24" x 20".
Vac. Shelf & Rotary Dryers.
FILLERS—Powder & Liquid. Also Labelers.
FILTERS—Vallez type 49, with 41 Stainless covered leaves.
#2 Sweetland 12 Stainless covered leaves.
Ertel 6" & 10" Disc type.
FILTER PRESSES—6" to 36" Iron & Wood.
KETTLES—Stainless Jack. 20 to 500 gals.
Dopp 350 gal. Cast Iron Jack. Vacuum.
Davine Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia.
Steel, Alum. & Copper 5 to 2,000 gals.
MILLS—Raymond #00 Pulverizer 30 HP complete. Also #0000.
Mikro Pulverizer #4, 2S1, 2TH, 1SH, Hammer Mills & Pulverizers 3 to 50 HP.
Williams #BB, #3 & #2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell #2 Rotary Cutters.
Spr. Wald. Stainless Spike Crusher.
Pebble, Jar & Ball Mills, Lab. to 6' x 9'.
3 Roll, 9" x 32", 12" x 30", 16" x 40"
Lehmann 4 Roll W. C. 12" x 36" Steel
MIXERS—Baker Perkins 100 gal. Jack.
Day Imperial 75 & 150 gal.
Change Can Mixers 8, 15 & 40.
Day Jumbo 700 gal. horiz. Mixer.
Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral Mixer.
Sturtev. 1 ton Drum Blender 10 HP.
Day 1000# horiz. Dry Spiral Mixer.
Dry Spiral Mixers 50 to 3000#.
Lancaster 6' dia. 25 HP & #1, 3 HP.
PUMPS—Stokes, Buffalo etc. Vac. 10 to 500 CFM.
Gould 75 HP Centrifugal 250 PSI.
SIFTERS—Day, Robinson etc.
SOAP MACHINERY—Toilet, Laundry, etc.
TABLET MACHINES—Stokes RD3 Rotary. Also Single & Rotary ½" to 3".
TANKS—Stainless, Gl. Lined, Steel.
MISC.—Boilers Gas & Oil, Conveyors.

Partial Listings — Write for Bulletins

STEIN EQUIP'T. CO.
107 8th St., Brooklyn 15, New York
STerling 8-1944

BUY with Confidence

THE ANSWER TO YOUR NEEDS
PRIME MACHINERY

1—1000 gal. Pfaudler glass lined jacketed and agitated reactor.
1—500 gal. Pfaudler glass lined jacketed and agitated reactor.
1—400 gal. stainless steel jacketed and agitated reactor.
1—Ertel 12" stainless steel filter.
1—1½' x 16' Hersey steel hot air rotary dryer.
3—1000, 1200, 2000 lb. steel ribbon blenders.
2—15 gal. Abbe porcelain ball mills.
1—10 cu. ft. stainless steel conical blender.
4—20" x 48", 40" x 84", 40" x 120", 60" x 120" rotex sifters.
2—30" x 30" Allis Chalmers gyratory box sifters.
2—Fitzpatrick comminuters, models D & K.
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Maleic Hydrazide

—Continued from page 7

tive. The last grade does not meet minimum specifications, and it's feared that maleic-hydrazide tobacco may be placed in this category.

USDA can also take action against the chemical under the new plant growth regulators law, which was signed by the President earlier this month (OPD, 8/10/59).

This law requires producers and distributors alike to register all plant growth regulators, chemical defoliants, nematocides and desiccants with USDA and label them in accordance with requirements for other agricultural chemicals.

This means that the government can virtually rule maleic hydrazide off the market, if it finds it unsafe.

No USDA Action in Offing

When queried by OPD last week, Agriculture officials gave no indications that such a move is in the offing. They said that they are watching the situation and that eventually government tests will be started. What will happen then will be determined by the outcome of the tests.

Naugatuck concedes that maleic hydrazide can be harmful to tobacco, if it is used incorrectly and at the wrong time in the growth cycle.

If used according to the concern's latest recommendations, it goes on, maleic hydrazide will produce burley tobacco that is equal in quality to that of hand-suckered tobacco. Furthermore, it adds, this tobacco will not differ signficantly in taste or aroma.

Naugatuck, believing that much of the resistance to the chemical is due to its improper use, is stepping up its program to show tobacco growers how to employ maleic hydrazide correctly.

Whether this will cope with the problem of tobacco economics is another question. Many factions in the tobacco industry are believed to be against the use of maleic hydrazide *because* it increases production substanntially.

Over-Production a Problem

It's pointed out by agricultural economists that tobacco is grown on allotted acres, with the price pegged. Thus, overproduction causes a pricing problem.

So great is this concern about overproduction that the North Carolina state senate recently debated a bill aimed at banning the use of maleic hydrazide. However, the measure was defeated.

The North Carolina legislators felt they had no right to interfere in the economics of the tobacco industry. Only the health aspects—whether maleic hydrazide is toxic or not—should be considered. Apparently, they concluded that the material is safe, a view concurred in by the Food & Drug Administration.

Potash Sales Jump

—Continued from page 4

over 93 percent of the total agricultural potash delivered while sulfate of potash and sulfate of potash-magnesia together made up over 6 percent of deliveries.

Potash deliveries for North America during the first six months of the year took an 8 percent climb over the same period of 1958, according to the report. Deliveries in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Puerto Rico and Hawaii totaled 2,110,722 tons of salts, containing an equivalent of 1,237,370 tons of potassium oxide between January and June.

The continental US took 1,159,692 tons of K_2O, the report says, while Canada used 44,119 tons; Cuba, 3,359 tons; Puerto Rico, 16,795 tons; and Hawaii, 13,405 tons.

These figures include imports of 112,339 tons K_2O for the first six months of the year, an increase of more than 15 percent over last year.

Exports to other countries were 119,994 tons K_2O, an increase of 7 percent. Deliveries of potash for non-agricultural purposes amounted to 75,128 tons K_2O, an increase of 43 percent over last year. Total deliveries for all purposes were 2,432,678 tons of salts containing an equivalent of 1,432,492 tons K_2O, an increase of nearly 10 percent in salts and K_2O.

Deliveries Up 19 Percent

During the second quarter of 1959, deliveries for agricultural purposes were 664,208 tons K_2O in the continental United States; 22,687 tons in Canada; 2,865 tons in Cuba; 15,295 tons in Puerto Rico; and 8,776 tons in Hawaii—making a total of 713,831 tons K_2O, an increase of more than 19 percent over last year.

Included in these figures are imports of 112,339 tons K_2O for the first six months of the year.

Exports of potash to other countries during the second quarter were 60,556 tons K_2O, a decrease of about 1 percent under last year.

Deliveries of potash for non-agricultural purposes were 39,012 tons K_2O, an increase of nearly 58 percent.

Total deliveries for the quarter, including imports for the first six months, were 1,376,748 tons of salts containing an equivalent of 813,399 tons K_2O, an increase of more than 18 percent in salts and 19 percent in K_2O over last year.

Fertilizer Makers Shower

—Continued from page 5

in 138 plants, permits the making of high-analysis granular fertilizers with conventional materials. About two-thirds of the granular fertilizer made in the country now is produced by this method.

Twenty-six licenses have been granted to use the superphosphate mixer, and eleven companies to manufacture the equipment. The mixer, called the continuous cone mixer, is used in the production of either ordinary or concentrated superphosphate.

Twenty-four licenses have been issued for use of liquir fertilizer processes developed by TVA; and sixteen for use of various other patents, including those on the rotating furnace, a process to expand slag, a process for production of calcium metaphosphate, and others.

Some of the licensed companies have multiple installations of TVA-type equipment. One company has continuous ammoniators in sixteen of its plants from New York to Iowa; twelve companies are licensed to use both the continuous ammoniator, and the superphosphate mixer.

Textile Fibers Topic

—Continued from page 7

entitled: "Market Research — A new Dimension for Management."

Speakers and topics at the technical session on September 21 will be:

John L. Martin, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., "Review and Forecast of Textile Fibers Markets"; E. T. Powers, Chemstrand Corporation, "Market Research on a New Textile Fiber"; and R. L. Churchill, Eastman Chemical Products Company, "Marketing a New Synthetic Textile Fiber."

Members of the panel discussion set for September 22 will be J. B. Goldberg, moderator; and Paul Runge, Chemstrand; Amos Ruddick, Dow Chemical Company; and James O. Graves of Du Pont.

Members of the critique panel will be George H. Hotte, Allied Chemical Corporation; George Forstot, Union Carbide Chemicals Company; and Victor L. Erlich, Reeves Brothers, Inc.

A. H. Tenney of Union Carbide will preside over the September 21 technical session and Guy A. Kirton of Eastman Chemical will be in charge of the market shop and panel discussion on September 22.

Imports at US Ports

—Continued from page 64

ZIRCON SAND—2,400 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane
1,786 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Brisbane
110 dms, C G Stewart, Lagos

Los Angeles

CHLORINATED RUBBER—340 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
COPRA—500 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
500 tons, American Trust Co, Davao
500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Masbate
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Dumaguete
625 tons, Cargill Inc, Cagayan de Oro
500 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
COPRA CAKE—4,480 bgs, Cargill Inc, Manila
EARTH COLORS—1,350 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
FISHMEAL—200 bgs, Rankins Sea Products Co, Talcahuano
MANGANESE—84 dms, G J Young, Nagoya
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, H V Nootbaar, Amsterdam
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—150 dms, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
SODIUM BICARBONATE—600 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
SODIUM CYANIDE—200 dms, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—615 dms, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool

Philadelphia

ALUMINUM OXIDE—660 bgs, De Sanno & Sons, Liverpool
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—443 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
ANTIMONY—33 dms, C P Hull, Liverpool
40 cks, N Trotter, Liverpool
ANTIMONY REGULUS—37 cs, Antwerp
COPPER CYANIDE—25 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
GYPSUM—200 bgs, Beway Co, Liverpool
GYPSUM, CRUDE—5,520 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
OSSEINE—500 bgs, Kind & Knox, Antwerp
PEATMOSS—800 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—132,062 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
176,669 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Covenas
POLLACKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Phila National Bank, Yokohama
PYRROLIDONE—55 dms, C M Simon Co, Bremer
SODIUM BICARBONATE — 1,494 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM CYANIDE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM NITRATE—1,500 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
SODIUM SULFATE—1,100 bgs, Rotterdam
ZINC CYANIDE—25 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

San Francisco

ALUMINUM OXIDE—117 bgs, B L Abbot Co, Liverpool
ANTIMONY OXIDE—30 bgs, Glasgow
CARDAMOM SEED—36 cs, Wm E Martin & Sons [illegible]
CASEIN—800 bgs, J R Spellacy, Sydney
CASSIA—417 bls, H M Newhall & Co, Saigon
CELERY SEED—174 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Bombay
COCONUT OIL—190 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Iloilo
291 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
DEGRAS—50 dms, B L Abbot Co, Liverpool
FERRIC SULFATE—200 bgs, Antwerp
OLIVE OIL—52 dms, R Vannucci Co, Cadiz
50 dms, Marseille
PEPPER, BLACK — 105 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Singapore
70 bgs, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—208,627 bbls, Tidewater Oil Co, Mena Saud
SODIUM BICARBONATE—200 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
SODIUM PERBORATE—700 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Manchester
TAPIOCA FLOUR—4,243 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Kohsichang
1,120 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bangkok
UMBER—100 bgs, Trieste

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Military Chemical Men Will Meet in Washington

The Armed Forces Chemical Association will hold its fourteenth annual meeting September 10 and 11 at the Statler-Hilton hotel, Washington, D. C.

The program, jointly arranged with the chemical industry and the Department of Defense through the US Navy as sponsor, will have as a central theme, "Future Chemical Requirements of the Armed Services." Tour of two navy installations—the naval research laboratory and the David Taylor Model Basin—will be features of the meeting.

Bids Wanted

Carbon Dioxide, solid, approx. 1,768,000 lbs., approx. 10" cubes weighing a minimum of 50 lbs. net each, Bid IFB CML-18-064-60-3, Sept. 10, Office of the District Engineer, US Army Engineer Contracting Office, US Army, Biological Warfare Laboratories, Ft. Detrick, Md.

Drugs, Nonavitamin tablets, 100s, 3,644 bots., Tolbutamide tablets, 0.5 Gm., 7½ Gr., 50s, 18,432 bots., Methocarbamol tablets, 0.5 Gm., 7½ Gr., 500s, 5,040 bots., Bid RFP-4658Q, Aug. 31, Military Medical Supply Agency, 29th & 3rd Ave., Brooklyn 32, N. Y.

Insecticide, 90% Malathion liquid form, 1,485 gals., Bid IFB 08-600-60-24B, Sept., 1, Procurement Office, Mtk., Patrick AFB, Fla.

Paint, 34,340 gals., enamel, semi-gloss, Spec. Fed. TT-E-485C, Amend. 1 (QPL), Bid IFB 155-206-60B, Aug. 31; 2,407 gals., paint, Spec. US Maritime Commission 52-MA-403B, Bid IFB 155-281-60B, Aug. 31; 28,236 gals., lusterless enamel, Spec. Fed. TT-E-527, Amend. 1 (QPL), Bid IFB 155-328-60B, Sept. 2, General Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Propellant - UNS - Dimethylhydrazine, Fed. Stk. No. 9135-3055-8199, (Mo62), Ord. Part. No. 8030007, Bid IFB-IDP-X-ORD-01-021-60-10071B, Sept. 11, Secondary Items Section, Special Procurement Br., Industrial Div., US Army Ordnance Missile Command, Army Rocket & Guided Missile Agency, Redstone Arsenal, Ala.

Sodium Chloride, 2 items, Bid IFB 13912, Aug. 28, Business Service Center, General Services Admin., Bldg. 41, Denver Federal Center, Denver, Colo.

Sodium Nitrite, pelletized or flaked, 288,000 lbs., to be supplied in 100-lb. bgs., Bid IFB SRO-60-4C, Aug. 27, Purchasing & Contracting Office, US Atomic Energy Commission, Augusta, Ga.

Styrene Polymer (polystyrene) & Copolymer Resins, 5 M/T; **Vinyl & Vinyl Copolymer Resins,** 2 M/T; **Synthetic Resin, Polyethylene,** 5 M/T; **Cellulose Acetate,** 5 M/T; **Cellulose Nitrate,** 5 M/T; **Maleic Anhydride,** 1 M/T; **Phthalic Anhydride,** 1 M/T; **Polyesters,** 1 M/T; **Silicone Alkyd Coating Resin,** 1 M/T; **Styrenated Alkyd,** 1 M/T, PA No. 89-3903-99-9266, Sept. 11, Num Sung Industrial Co., Ltd., #28-1, 3-ka, Namdaemoon-Ro, Chung-Ku, Seoul, Korea.

a Quiz that may save your life

Q. What is cancer?
A. An uncontrolled growth of cells. If permitted to spread through the body, it inevitably leads to death.

Q. Can cancer be cured?
A. Many types can be cured, but only if they are discovered and treated early.

Q. How can cancer be discovered in time?
A. By your doctor who has available many diagnostic tests.

Q. What is the American Cancer Society?
A. The only national voluntary agency which fights cancer by research, education and service to cancer's victims.

Q. What has it accomplished?
A. It helped save an American from dying of cancer on an average of every seven minutes last year.

Q. Does that mean it has solved the cancer problem?
A. Unfortunately, no. Despite the advances made, more than 235,000 Americans will die of cancer this year.

Q. Can I help to prevent this tragedy?
A. Yes. By having regular health examinations yourself. And by contributing to The American Cancer Society.

Q. What will my contribution be used for?
A. For research that may some day save your life, for education and for helping cancer's victims.

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